THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXII.] HONGKONG, MONDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1905. No. 6

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome	77
Leading Articles :-	
Hankow	78
The Foreign Invasion of the East	78
Welsh Coal	79
The Manila Money Market	79
The World's Peace in Danger	79
Changsha	80
The Boycott	81
Hongkong Jottings	81
Supreme Court	82
Canton Notes	85
Importations to China	87
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance	87
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld	87
Sea Bathing at Hongkong	87
Alleged Adulterated Milk	87
British Naval Coal Supply	87
China and the Peace Conference	88
Unusual Method of Pacific Transport	88
Bow-and-Arrow Declared Obsolete	88
The Boycott Rioting at Amoy	88
Co-operative stores at Shanghai	88
Alleged Bureaucratic Dishonesty at Amoy	88
The Hongkong Gardens	88
The Recent Typhoon	88
The Passion for Opium	89
Important Purchase by Shanghai Race Club	89
The Shaukiwan Murder	89
H.M.S. "Humber."	89
The Battery Path Affair	89
Sidelight on Shanghai Assessments	89
Two Land Offices	89
An Important Letter	89
Miscellaneous	89
Commercial	90
Shipping	92

BIRTHS.

On 24th July, at 20 Avenue Paul Brunat, the wife of W. H. BELL, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

On 28th July, at Kurrahjeen, Peak Road, the wife of EDWARD SHELLIM, of a son.

DEATHS.

On 12th July, 1905, at Bombay, EDULJI KAVASJI ARSIWALLA.

On 17th July, at Taianfu, Shantung, ALFRED GEORGE JONES, senior missionary of the English Baptist Mission in Shantung, aged 59 years.

On 23rd July, at Hangchow, THORSTEN CARLSON, Master Mariner, aged 33 years.

On 25th July, WILLIAM EDWARD MASON, Foreman, Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld., aged 27 years.

On 26th July, at Shanghai, JULIUS MANNICH, aged 23 years.

On 27th July, FREDERICK JOHN FREAME, Superintendent, Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld., aged 44 years.

On 2nd August, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., WILLIAM HENRY RAY, formerly of Hongkong. (By Cable.)

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of July 4th arrived, per the ss. *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, on Monday, July 31st; and the French Mail of July 7th arrived, per the ss. *Armand Behic*, to-day.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It is reported the Wai Wu Pu will allow the four officials going abroad a monthly allowance of Tls. 20,000.

Only Tls. 35 were offered at a Shanghai auction for a nineteen foot sail boat, built in 1894 and still in good condition.

Mr. George Warren Swire, son of the late senior partner, is now announced to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The Shanghai A.D.C., which held its annual meeting on July 25th, has had a successful season, both "financially and artistically."

Foreigners in Yokohama have been suffering from attacks of "abdominal influenza," supposed to be due to the inadequate sewer system on the Bluff.

The *Kobe Shimbun* states that Mr. Odagiri (the ex-Japanese Consul at Shanghai) will shortly be engaged by the Chinese Government as an adviser.

The China Sugar and Refining Co. have declared an interim dividend of ten per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905, on the paid up capital.

In accordance with the advice of the Bishop of Macao, public prayer is proceeding there that the people may be saved from earthquake. Another shock occurred on Monday.

The British North Borneo *Official Gazette*, prohibits the export of any Straits Dollars beyond $25. The penalty for such exportation is $500 and the forfeiture of the coin.

A Shanghai vocalist, singing "Ask nothing more of me, Sweet," appears to have been the only singer who was not encored. The audience seems to have taken the song too seriously.

975 coolies returned from South Africa on August 2nd by the s.s. *Indravelli*. The reason for their return is at present unknown, but they are to be quartered at the Laichikok encampment.

Israel's Messenger reports that a movement is on foot to organise a deputation to the Mikado to allow Jewish Settlements in Manchuria and Korea after peace has been declared.

The Oriental Construction Co., of which Mr. C. W. Mead is president, has just obtained a contract for erecting and furnishing a system of tanks at Tangku for the Standard Oil Company.

Manila lost one of its oldest inhabitants on July 27th in the person of Gregorio Carlos, a native residing at 512 Calle Cervantes, Santa Cruz, who died at the reputed age of 107 years from senile decay.

A Tokyo dispatch states that since the Bank of Japan raised the rate of interest on advances, all the banks in Tokyo have been working very cautiously, with the result that many cheques have been dishonoured.

The suit of the Shanghai Building and Investment Co. against Harold D. Bassett for $15,000 odd has been dismissed by the American Consular Court, costs divided. It appeared that defendant held the amount against a greater amount of wages due to him.

The wreck of the old P. & O. *Rohilla* (now *Rohira-maru*) has been sold for twenty thousand yen.

The Governor of British North Borneo tapped the first rubber-yielding tree in British North Borneo at Sekong estate on the 24th June. There are now estimated to be about 57,000 trees, and the company, therefore, should soon reap the benefit of their enterpise.

In the Namhoi and Pun-yu magistracies cases have been proceeded with without torturing the prisoners, but it seems somewhat difficult for the magistrates to get out real facts owing to the non-existence of lawyers. This paragraph, taken from a Peking paper, smacks of double entendre.

On July 28th was the 37th anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor Kwang Hsu of China. The Chinese steamers in port were dressed and several Chinese hongs displayed the Dragon flag in honour of the occasion. The leading Chinese newspapers in the Colony stopped work.

The powder-magazine in Ma Ling, Sun-tak district, exploded on the 20th July. About twelve dozen people were killed and a greater number wounded. The number of houses destroyed is estimated at over a hundred. The Viceroy has deputed some officers to make an enquiry into the matter.—*Chung Ngoi San Po*

The long-pending case between H. Bennertz & Co. and the Chinese officials is as yet unsettled. Rumour has it, however, that a settlement may soon be looked for. The case is one of interest to both Chinese and foreign residents of Changsha and vitally so to the foreign merchants and those who intend to establish business of any kind in that city.

Some time ago, in reporting the punishment of a Chinaman for injecting morphia into ricsha coolies, we believed it to be a novel form of depravity—for the Chinese. We note that a Singapore Chinaman has just been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for trafficking with a hypodermic syringe. His clients also were of the coolie class.

Chinese papers in the north make the amusing but suggestive announcement following:—It having been reported that Mr. Pokotiloff when passing through Mongolia applied for leave to work certain mines there, a telegram was dispatched by the Wai Wu Pu to the Mongolian Superintendency on the 18th, that all mines in Mongolia are to be immediately opened up and worked by natives so that no foreigners may get a chance of working any.

Water and electric light are still only talked of, the firm objection of the Chinese authorities to giving foreigners any control within native limits proving a most serious obstacle to such schemes of improvement. The dilemma is that the Chinese will not allow foreign registered companies to carry out such works, while foreigners will not put capital in any but such companies, and feel no confidence in purely native undertakings of such a nature. One must recognise, says the British Consul at Hankow, with sympathy or without, that in every department of trade the Chinese authorities are showing a determined disposition to 'recover China's sources of profit and power," in other words, to interpret with extreme strictness the treaty rights of foreigners.

HANKOW.

(*Daily Press*, 29th July)

Hankow, so far as the foreign trade centres of China attract attention at all just now, may be described as the cynosure. The rivalry of the settlers of various nationalities, the growing business population, and the numerous openings still offering for enterprise, all combine to focus attention more and more upon this port. The 1904 report of Mr. Consul-General FRASER, although issued by the Foreign Office in May, is, therefore, not too belated for consideration, even if its matter were not so interesting as it appears to be. To begin with, Mr. FRASER notes an advance over 1903 of eleven per cent. in the gross value of Hankow trade, and of eight per cent. in its net value. The rate of progress was faster in the three preceding years; but the year 1903 was a sort of flood-tide, and the way has no doubt had its influence in checking the prosperity of Hankow. In any case there is a difficulty in getting at the full figures, and when the I.M.C. report is "satisfactory" it may safely be assumed that fuller returns would justify the prefixing of "very." Mr. FRASER says "there is a large trade of which the Imperial Maritime Customs take no cognisance." Intermittent transport service (big steamers cannot get up in winter) and the *likin* impost, continue to retard trade here as elsewhere. It is to be noted that but for an unusually good depth of water in the last quarter, Shanghai river traffic would have shown a serious falling off. As it was, the total was well maintained; and it is to a certain extent satisfactory to note that "British vessels held their own despite the keen competition of the German and Japanese lines, whose cheaper rates gained them full cargoes as a rule." Of course some of their "full cargoes" represented part of the British trade of Hankow. It is reported that there is to be a direct Japanese service between Hankow and Japan this year; and Mr. FRASER points out: "It is certain that proximity must, as time goes on, tell in favour of Japan in shipping as in other branches of trade." The Japanese are also threatening more competition on the run up to Ichang. It seems certain that an appreciable revival of trade would be brought about by removing the sandbanks obstructing the passage to Changsha, and by buoying the channel across Tunking Lake. Whenever the latter be done, we are assured that the "thriving town" of Changteh will be accessible, at least half the year, for light draught steamers. British shipping claimed 47.15 as its percentage of the Hankow tonnage, and 51.33 per cent. of the trade, gaining in both, while German and Japanese shipping lost. It appears that the absence of Russian vessels is held to account for much of the British improvement under this head. How the foreign importer is being surely elbowed out by the natives is made apparent in the following extract:—

"A few of the smaller merchants have tried to take a direct share in the import trade by means of shops in the native town, but such retail enterprise cannot effect the practical surrender of this business in all articles but sugar and kerosene to the Chinese, who have learned to watch exchange and scan market reports, and so to eliminate the foreign middleman in imports as they will gradually dispense with him in exports. The objection to this development is that it deprives foreign and especially British trade of that protection against arbitrary exaction for which the treaties were designed."

Japanese yarns and shirtings fell away, but crimp cloth, cotton blankets, handkerchiefs and towels from Japan were quite considerable imports, the net result of the change being in Japan's favour. The Shanghai Mills sent 21,580 pieces of shirtings, drills and sheetings, against 13,670 pieces in 1903, one-third going inland under pass. Nearly all the 52,835 cwts. of Shanghai yarn was re-shipped westward. The VICEROY, whose reply to Professor JENKS that China's currency must be copper we have already dealt with, has been inconsistent enough to issue, "as an experiment" a standard treasury tael coinage. Judging by a comparative "list of equivalents," the experiment only complicates the complexity of the Chinese silver market.

THE FOREIGN INVASION OF THE EAST.

(*Daily Press* 31st July.)

There is a point of view which enables those taking it to regard as immoral and unjust the encroachment upon one people of another people. To put it as plainly as possible, there are those who roundly declare whenever occasion seems to require, that foreigners have no right to be in China at all, so long as there are Chinese who object to their presence. There is a foreign newspaper in Japan (itself as much a trespasser as any foreigner in China) which invariably sympathises with China in its frequent disputes and contentions with the foreigner, and its grounds for so doing appear to be only that—that it is morally wrong to thrust upon China blessings that China neither asks for nor wants. The same system of ethics demands that Britain in India, and America in the Philippines, must as quickly as possible prepare the conquered natives for self-government, and then retire, leaving the people to their own resources. They back these ethical and somewhat abstract postulates with eloquent quotations, like:

"But what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if freedom fail?"

It is easy, as well as pleasant, to "pooh-pooh" such views, and many practical, utilitarian minds will dub the entertainers fools. Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND has called them "very ignorant"—of tropical conditions. Nevertheless, such opinions are frequent and persistent, and it may be well sometimes to treat them seriously; even arguing the matter on an ethical basis. What then, may first to asked, originates these invasions of countries far afield? Not earth hunger, as is too often assumed; but trade. We have seen how Holland invaded the East, and England India, in search of markets. There is nothing immoral in calling upon a person with something to sell. The assiduous agent or canvasser may be, and often is, styled a nuisance, but when was his work ever designated sinful? Granting then that trade is legitimate, and that the traders have a moral right to introduce their goods wherever there is likely to be a demand for them, how does subsequent trouble arise? Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND reminded the members of the Royal Colonial Institute that "there are two conditions to the absence of which commerce cannot adjust itself—two conditions which are absolutely essential to the existence of any great commerce at the present day. One is reasonable protection of life and property, and the other is the presence in every important trade area of competent and impartial courts for the adjustment of commercial disputes and for the enforcement of contracts." These two conditions were lacking in China, to take one good example. The Chinese householder maltreated the commercial traveller, who called in the police. The flag followed the trade, and not vice versa. When the foreigner interfered and made it clear that life and property were sacred, and established arrangements to defeat those other robberies that are accomplished other than by force of arms, he was conferring benefits which are only now beginning to be recognised owing to the example of those isolated corners where he succeeded in "doing evil that good might come." Hongkong, Shanghai, and the other trade settlements are object lessons for the Chinese who see now how peace may follow war, and justice reign where at first one injustice was apparently being substituted for another. All the prating of freedom sounds plausible until definitions are called for. In India the natives, a section of whom still clamour for this blessing, had freedom from the foreign yoke, but they had also freedom to oppress each other; and in China it was the same.

The mandarin and the merchant were free nd independent, the former to oppress and "squeeze," the latter to cheat. Foreign interference, immoral and unjust as it is described, has in sundry places relieved the merchant from that oppression and squeeze, while it imposed upon him certain restrictions in commercial methods. That the merchants recognise the balance in their favour is evident by their flocking to the centres where foreign ways are paramount, and by their reluctance to return to the jurisdiction of the mandarins. It is not hard to see that although Professor IRELAND devoted his lecture largely to the economical necessities of foreign policy in the Far East, there is also a real ethical basis, once the distinction between freedom and licence is clearly drawn and recognised.

There is, so far as we know, no record in China of any serious agitation for popular government prior to the foreign invasion and the social ideas that came with it. The Chinese fatalists have been content under their present system, which can in no way be said to grant to the masses any form of real freedom. If it had, there would have been more evidence of the sentiment of patriotism which has only within the last two months been named in one breath with the Chinese. As in pre-British India, the village communities of China were self-contained; "the economic life was conditioned almost entirely by causes operating within the community"; and the political authority of the central government found almost its only expression in the exaction of revenue and the issue of regulations affecting ceremonials and other externalities. Thus the settlement of Shanghai is practically on all fours with any self-contained native community in the interior, the principal difference being that the skins of those in authority are white, and the exactions fewer and less oppressive. The few who have by experience or observation realised the real effects of the change have long ago abandoned those prejudices which are still dominating the ignorant and uninformed; and which, unhappily, appear to be approved by those alien intellects to which the letter of ethics is everything, and the spirit nothing. Professor IRELAND thinks that "a conviction of economic enslavement, so far from outraging the moral sentiments of the people of India, would fit their religious beliefs with the utmost nicety; and it is not less clear that, in a community so deeply religious as the Indian community, the fatalistic idea would be strong enough to check any tendency towards political activity, even if the economic conditions were such as to suggest

such ambitions." It is a pity that his investigations in the East should have ceased just at a time when the people of China seem to be stirring in some new awakening. Economic pressure must some day appear in China as the great wheel of things revolves, and perhaps even what he calls the "idea of free-will." Whether the recent and present stirrings are thus to be interpreted; or whether, as we have sometimes suggested, they are spurious symptoms, the immediate future promises to show. In any case, whether the attitude towards China be sympathetic or indifferent, it has to be admitted that the advent of the foreigner was a necessary factor, and a blessing undisguised when seen in right perspective.

WELSH COAL.

(*Daily Press*, 1st August).

It is too early yet to expect full particulars about the German enterprise in the Welsh coalfields, about which our London correspondent recently telegraphed. Mail papers to hand yesterday, however, indicate that Welsh steam coal is a commodity just now enjoying a particularly big share of attention. For twenty-five years it has "occupied its unique position at the various coaling depôts along the trade routes of the world," but now, it seems, its pre-eminence is threatened. The alarums last year, since satisfactorily quieted by a Royal Commission, did not take account of its modern rivals; and if a German syndicate considers it desirable to gain a share in controlling the output, they must believe that the new steam coals talked of fall short in some way of the famous calorific. For it is seriously stated that it does not pay to produce it. When the coal demand was strong owing to the war, the *Times* states that the yield on just over £2,300,000 invested in the ordinary share capitals of the fourteen leading collieries in South Wales and Monmouthshire averaged a fraction over seven per cent. If Welsh steam coal be the best in the world, it should be more remunerative to its producers than that. Japan is said to have taken away many of the Cardiff markets, for commercial purposes, and there is the competition of Australia and New Zealand to be noted. India produces its own supply now; and the competition of Germany, we are told, in spite of labour troubles, is "becoming more and more formidable." America, also, has more than she needs for home consumption, and is "cutting into Western markets," slowly but surely. Indeed, Cardiff is said to be depending largely on the European market, (which the Americans have abandoned as unmanageable) and as the demand in France, Spain, Portugal, and North Africa is shown to have seriously fallen off since 1902, the cry now is quite different to that we heard last year. The enormous shipments for war purposes alarmed some people into thinking that there would soon be none left for the British navy, and letters were written to the papers suggesting that the export of this kind of coal should be forbidden! And now the complaint seems to be that Cardiff is being ousted from her markets. America has abandoned, after one attempt to capture it, the European market; but there German and Belgian competition is becoming more apparent. In the Far East, Japan and Australasia are gaining ground. In the Mediterranean, it is stated, German depots have been established at Algiers and at Port Said, and the German Coaling Company, founded at Hamburg four years ago, is stated to intend establishing further depots at Genoa and at Naples, and in the course of time at several ports on the route between Port Said and Singapore. And the following figures from the *Times* are interesting:—

"The following figures will give an idea of the extent to which Cardiff coal is shipped to the depots where mercantile steamships and warships call in order to refill their bunkers. The nearest and by far the greatest market is in the Mediterranean, and the following were the exports from Cardiff in 1904 to some of the ports on the French, Italian, and Egyptian coasts:—Alexandria, 503,000 tons; Bordeaux, 255,000 tons; Constantinople, 136,000 tons; Genoa, 970,000 tons; Gibraltar, 189,826 tons; Marseilles, 331,157 tons; Malta, 342,106 tons; and Port Said, 1,114,086 tons. To Madeira and the Canary Islands the exports amounted to over 600,000 tons; to Aden, 167,000 to Cape Town, 317,000 tons; to Colombo, 280,000 tons; to the Philippines, 57,000 tons; to Hongkong, 582,596 tons; to Singapore, 113,000 tons; to Shanghai, 141,000 tons; and over 200,000 tons went to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Other depots might have been mentioned, but these figures, though in a few cases of an exceptional character, suffice to show how largely supplied is the world's mercantile marine with the "black diamonds" of the South Wales coalfield, and incidentally, to explain how it is that Cardiff clears more tonnage for foreign trade than any other port in the world."

THE MANILA MONEY MARKET.

(*Daily Press*, 2nd August.)

We have received a monthly market report from Messrs W. A. Fitton & Co., of Manila, dated July 28th, with which we are somewhat at a loss how to deal. The money market of Manila has features of particular interest for Hongkong; and we would have been glad to publish all the information that this old-established firm has to offer, had it been presented in a different way. As it is, much of the matter in this circular appears to us to be libellous, and much of the remainder to be unintelligible. Mr. Fitton's last circular was issued in July, 1903, and he explains that he was mistaken in thinking he had left a capable representative to continue them in his absence. They are now to be resumed, and he promises to deal faithfully in later issues "with our Hongkong friends," making these circulars "spicy" but honest. Although he has not "the slightest inclination to pose as a Thomas W. Lawson of 'Frenzied Finance' fame" he promises to give full facts and figures, to show how numerous shareholders were "swindled" by some "concern" not directly named. "We will prove," the circular goes on, "who got the benefit of everything, as well as other matters of considerable interest to the fools who trusted to the stranger, and were taken in; who lost their investments, and richly deserved to, for pinning their faith in windbags; and in endeavouring to down a man who had played the game here for years. This is a business circular, but so many things have happened, and so much has been said (and falsely), that we owe a duty to our clean reputation, and so intend taking the public into our entire confidence." Evidently the August number of the circular will be of considerable interest, and be in great demand in Hongkong. We hope, therefore, that Messrs W. A. Fitton and Co. will remember that Spanish is not the popular language in Hongkong or Shanghai, and be satisfied to write "Tax Assessment" instead of *amillarimiento*, which is wrong in any case, so far as its orthography is concerned. "Improvement" or "amelioration" is quite as good as *mejoria*, even in Manila; and on this coast, where also the circular is intended to be read, business men have no time to waste in turning the leaves of a dictionary because of the foolish Manila fashion of sprinkling every paragraph with unnecessary Spanish.

Meanwhile, we are told that "this (unspecified) Hongkong firm have lost more money since then than we ever possessed; they will lose more before they finish." And other allusions much too strong to print. The comments on transactions are certainly "spicy"; the commentator assures us they are honest; we see no reason why even a share list should not have literary qualities; but we would have been grateful for more explicit information. In the list of quotations (which we are reproducing in the commercial pages of our weekly edition) we notice one tobacco company's stock is quoted "buyers at P.3.00." The same stock happens to be quoted locally at $9½ sellers; and we have reason to believe that the Manila quotation may have been coloured by prejudice. The general comments may therefore not be entirely trustworthy. We hope not, for it is stated that there is a "money famine" in Manila; that interest from ten to thirty per cent is exacted even when the security is unimpeachable; and that even at these rates people have to "hustle" to get it. "Taxation is higher than it ever was known, as are wages also." Yet "rents tend to decline, as also living expenses;" a curious thing, indeed, when viewed in the light of Hongkong experience. The circular hopes the Government will abandon all their business ventures, which is, presumably, an allusion to the competition of prison labour and production. "There is," it is stated, "a general feeling of distrust and insecurity." Why everybody should be "living from hand to mouth" when wages are higher than ever before, and rent and living expenses declining, is quite beyond our comprehension. Yet Mr. Fitton winds up with an assurance that though his comments may be unpleasant reading, they are, none the less, plain truth.

THE WORLD'S PEACE IN DANGER.

(*Daily Press* 3rd August)

There are very palpable signs that both in Europe and the Far East the current of affairs is following in a very uncertain channel, and that at no period since 1877 has the peace of the world hung by so slender a thread. The influences at work are, it is true, different, but the danger is as real, though the disturbing cause has shifted from Russia to Germany. More or less overawed by the proximity of Russia, Germany since the formation of the new Empire has been confining herself mainly to strengthening her internal means of defence. Finding herself set free from danger on her eastern frontier, she has lately been enlarging her pretensions and has been exhibiting increased signs of a desire to assume the rôle, at one time traditional, of the leading continental Power. Reduced to almost a nullity by her own Thirty Years' War, the greater part of the last century was devoted to a strong effort to regain her former autonomy, an effort which was rewarded in 1871, by her placing the Imperial Crown on the brows of the then king of Prussia, who under the title of William I. became first hereditary German Emperor. Russia, her next door neighbour, was professedly the first military Power in Europe, and as a necessity for simple existence the new Germany had to follow the example. The position was naturally one of temptation to an ambitious sovereign; and the present Emperor, himself sprung from an ambitious

house, inherited the traditions of his ancestors. This was not only natural, but to a considerable degree acted as an assurance of peace to the rest of the continent, scarcely, after the lapse of nearly a century, recovered from the ill effects of the Napoleonic wars.

It is true that the new Empire, and still more its ruler, was by no means devoid of ambitious designs. History and tradition both led to a desire to see the whole of Germany, if not the German race, included under one rule, but as it stood, the German race was divided into sections, apart not only in position but in sentiment. Except a common language, there was, in fact, no bond of union. The affairs of 1870 had united many of these scattered units, most, in fact, who owned to any feeling of common interest, but this only emphasised the main distinctions. Bavaria long remained undecided, and even at present can hardly be looked upon as more than semi-attached. Along the south-east coast of the Baltic, before Germany's suicidal junction with her arch-enemy Russia in the partition of Poland; German influence stretched as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Although the inhabitants of Courland and Livonia were not originally German, under the influences of the Teutonic Order, who long held the powers of the government, these border provinces became largely Germanised; but finally from dynastic reasons fell under the rule of Poland. On the partition of that unfortunate kingdom, Russia took care to appropriate them herself, but in spite of all her efforts has never succeeded in assimilating them in religion or language. Germany has cast within the last thirty years many a longing glance over the frontier, but overawed by the commanding position of Russia, brought about mainly, be it observed, by her own folly, she has carefully kept her councils to herself. The events of the last twelve months have, however, taken a vast load off Germany, and already we find her aiming in more respects than one to assume the position of military arbitrament which she had tacitly, though grudgingly, conceded to Russia as the result of the spoliation of 1795. When in January, 1853, the Tsar NICOLAS I. proposed to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR the partition of Turkey, he did not think it necessary to bestow a thought on the feelings of his brother-in law, the KING OF PRUSSIA. In those days the representatives at St. Petersburg of the principal German states, as well as some of the most prominent statesmen, found it most conducive to their personal interests to gain the favour of the TSAR, and Russian trinkets and ribbons were at a premium. This unnatural ascendency continued till it fell to the lot of NICOLAS II. to show how shallow were the foundations on which it rested. Even so, a DE WITTE, following in the footsteps of Law in France, was able to play on the susceptibilities of Germany and France so successfully that under the pretence of creating industries in Russia he succeeded in transferring to that country, on equally unsubstantial security, huge sums of money,—how much remains is still to be discovered. The events of last year showed, however, that the difficulties under which Russia was labouring were not accidental but chronic, and proceeded from deeply seated causes which, although for a time successfully concealed, had long been at work, and had deeply corrupted the whole of the nation,—not only the government, but had also eaten deeply into the social life of the country. By a repetition of the events of 1795 Germany had been plotting, with the looked-for assistance of Russia, to carry out her scheme of an enforced Pan-Germanic realm, and was blind, or indifferent, to the fact that she was thereby leaving Europe exposed to the inroads of a practically oriental nation, whose instincts and civilisation were altogether Asiatic. The fall of Russia has thus been in one respect a serious check to Pan-Germanic aspirations, but on the other it has undoubtedly opened new fields for ambition. If the active help of Russia has ceased as a factor to be depended on in case of eventualities, her active opposition is not to be feared; and Germany finds it possible to interfere in quarters hitherto closed. This is the very evident inciting cause of her recently exhibited solicitude for the independence of Morocco. The work which Russia was doing in China, which Germany intended to follow up by an alliance with that state for the partitionment of China, has met with a rude shock, and Germany is compelled, sooner than she otherwise would have desired, to disclose her hand. Still more apparent is seen the result in Germany's now founded anxiety for a patched up peace between Russia and Japan. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, was the comment of the Latin poet on the untoward gift of the Greeks before Troy, and Germany, who but the other day was quite willing to plunge Europe into a war over a point in which she had the least possible concern, is hardly to be taken at her word as desirous of peace for its own sake. Remembering, too, the part taken by Germany in 1895 in forcing on Japan the retrocession to China of Shengking, we cannot but be suspicious that with some similar object is bound up Germany's present solicitude; and this seems to be borne out by the recent mysterious meeting of the KAISER and the TSAR. In fact, Germany's supposed interests in China are very much concerned in the continuance of Russian influence in Manchuria; the expulsion of Russia would clearly deprive the other of her hopes of any further advance. As it is she can always play off Russia in her negotiations at Peking, and this altogether independent of her pronounced dread of the further aggrandisement of Japan. That this is the feeling prevailing in England is shown by the desire of both parties in the state to prolong the present alliance with Japan, and the very pronounced refusal of the Government to either resign or dissolve Parliament. Practically it is felt that other affairs more serious than the squabbles of the ins and the outs are in the air, and that the country may at any moment be compelled to brace on its armour.

CHANGSHA.

(*Daily Press*, 4th August.)

"Changsha, the heart of conservatism and anti-foreign envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, is to be opened to foreign trade." Thus, in September last year, wrote the *Peking Times*, announcing the opening—the alleged opening, we ought to say—of that trading centre. It was opened "voluntarily"; all persons of whatever nationality were to receive protection: and the Viceroy, WEI KWANG-TAO, referred in the regulations to the Chinese desire to "facilitate intercourse and trade" with foreigners. How it was not facilitated was clearly shown by the troubles of H. BENNERTZ & Co. a British firm which hastened to exploit the new opening, about which we had something to say early in the present year. Recently it was understood that Mr. BENNERTZ had been or was about to be compensated for the losses inflicted upon him by petty official obstructionists; but now we note in the *N. C. Daily News* that on July 26th he wired to Shanghai: "All hope is abandoned. I am ruined. British authorities do not guarantee, and say that the Chinese refuse a settlement." Although Changsha, as stated, was voluntarily opened to trade eleven months ago, the Chinese officials, who have provided the British Consul there with a fine house within the city, refuse to allow BENNERTZ & Co. to open a store inside the walls. The "site" they have selected, to "facilitate intercourse and trade," is outside on the water's edge, and "under water at high water." Our contemporary, which appears to have secured a correspondent there, says:—

"The thoroughly Chinese methods which the authorities at Changsha have employed to discourage Mr. BENNERTZ may be usefully recapitulated. It should be remarked that the opposition to him is entirely official; he has the full sympathy of the Chinese mercantile classes in Changsha. The officials began a year ago by serving notices on him and closing his hong in the city. Then they ordered him to remove his signboards which bore the usual notice, "English Foreign Hong." Then as many as eight separate proclamations against him were posted up in the city, ordering the merchants not to trade with him. Then his goods were stopped from entering the city gates, after they had been duly passed by the foreign Customs, unless he paid likin on them. Then a lawyer named Ah-lo was employed to give him notice to vacate his premises, of which he had paid the rent in advance, and he was warned that if he did not vacate, the officials would probably be unable to stem the tide of popular wrath. There was, of course, no popular feeling against Mr. BENNERTZ of any kind, and when the fateful day came, the officials had not the pluck to organise the intended riot. What they did was to send for the coolie head-men and make them sign a document at the magistrate's yamên, that no coolie should carry any cargo belonging to Messrs. BENNERTZ & Co., under threat of severe punishment. On one occasion the British Consul provided Mr. BENNERTZ with a document stating that he was fully authorised to take his cargo into Changsha without paying any likin; and the likin authorities disavowed any knowledge of the British Consul, and threw the document with the British Consul's signature on it down in the road and trampled on it."

Changsha, it must not be forgotten, is an acknowledged treaty port. There is, as we have said, a British Consul there, and there is also a British Commissioner of Customs. Our contemporary's recital of the acts against Mr. BENNERTZ would therefore indicate almost that he was some bad man, who by wrongful behaviour had made himself a *persona non grata*. But there is nothing of the kind alleged, Mr. BENNERTZ's sole offence being that he has insisted upon his right to trade in a place opened to trade. His claims have the support of the local consul, and of the British Consul at Hankow, Mr. EVERARD FRASER, so that no such suspicion can be for one moment entertained. More, the justice of his claims is hall-marked by the fact that the British Minister, Sir ERNEST SATOW, has brought them under the notice of the Wai-wu-pu. That circumstance, appears also to take the matter out of the category of an individual grievance, and to add it to the long list of breaches of treaty which the British Government ought to make a Star Chamber matter of, before British prestige becomes irretrievably lost. It can be no encouragement to British commercial enterprise to let it be known that for nearly a year, British officials have been presenting claims futilely, while a British merchant, in enforced idleness, his capital all sunk, prevented from selling or buying or carrying out any of his contracts, with rent paid in advance for premises he is forbidden to

enter; and heavy expenses running all the time, is allowed to fall into bankruptcy. Commercial men in Shanghai, realising that Mr. BENNERTZ has been fighting the battle of British trade, are sending in subscriptions to our contemporary, to enable him to hold out until the somnolent British Lion awakes to a sense of its duty.

THE BOYCOTT.

(*Daily Press* 5th August).

Now that the Chinese boycott has actually begun, it should not be long before we are enabled to know whether it possesses the seriousness of purpose that will make it effective, or whether it is merely an ebullition of temper raised by the agitators in Shanghai. We are still reluctant to admit that success, from the promoters' point of view, awaits it, for reasons previously given, and because of the continued appearance of incidental features which threaten to thwart it from within. It is a comparatively easy thing to spread an agitation of this nature, especially when the materials necessary are so readily provided. It is not, we are sure, a plain statement that America discriminates unjustly against Chinese immigrants that has made the noise of this movement to be heard from Singapore to Tientsin, and even as far away as San Francisco; but rather the publication of cartoons representing the illtreatment of Chinese by Americans and impassioned appeals to that racial pride which even the Chinaman possesses. These stories and pictures, it may be pointed out, have sufficient warranty, if only in the files of the American Press for the last fifty years. Since BRET HARTE penned the line, "We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour," there must have occurred many authentic cases of ill-treatment of Chinese. But however true, the representations of the boycott organisers may be, it is not because of their relevancy to the ostensible grievance connected with the Exclusion Act that they are so effective. The latter seems but a peg on which to hang the accumulated resentment born of long years of oppression. That is, at all events, a more likely explanation of the apparent success so far of the work of the promoters; and the powerful assistance of the Guilds will be quite sufficient to give the movement some semblance of solidity and consistency.

It is when we come to consider what obedience to the orders of the organisers must mean to many Chinese that we are enabled to observe the inherent weakness of their position. Fear of public opinion and the Guilds, especially when supported by such threatening letters as the one reprinted elsewhere in this issue, may secure a sort of loyalty; but not the only loyalty which is necessary to make such operations successful. In Ireland, the home of the boycott, there was a heated public opinion, threatening letters galore, and JUDGE LYNCH to follow, but these things did not obtain the unanimity of purpose with which some people are now ready to credit the Chinese. The lot of the Chinese emigrant to Australia has never been better than that of his brother who chose America, and yet after years of ill-treatment of identical character and with a like prompting, there are Chinese (as a recent Hongkong case showed) willing to pay heavy premiums to be smuggled into the island continent. In Shanghai, where this present boycott was started, and in other treaty ports, there are traders of other nationalities who will be able to supply some of the things hitherto bought from Americans; but in the interior, the people who have been welcoming the countless cheap "notions" introduced by American agents, supposing they join the boycott, will have to wait a considerable time before other people can take up the same trade. That means that there will be smugglings and other treacheries; and a creed that insists upon "lip service" soon loses its popularity. American soap will not matter, Japanese was ousting it in any case; but there are other things of which the Chinese will greatly miss the American purveyor. The boycotting of American cigarettes should in the natural course of events tend to stiffen the price of other brands. This habit or vice is already firmly established; it is easier to acquire than to abandon; will a movement that touches the smoker's pocket continue popular? But for their cheaper price, there are many American specialities which would not have found a market in China at all, as they came later than others. The absence of these cheap supplies will be felt and noted. There are some American products, patent drugs and so on, that even the keenest boycotters will go on using, unconscious of their origin; and when they find it out, they will feel as much discouraged as did the devout Buddhist when told that every time he drew breath he destroyed millions of bacterial lives.

With the discussions that have gone on concerning the ethics of the matter, we will have nothing to do. They have touched an impossible kind of ethics. The abolition of the right of Extra-territoriality is not to be thought of until Japan has infected China with its own virus of adaptability and progress.

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

31st July.

Four months ago when there was much discussion in the Colony concerning the increase in the price of butchers' meat, I pointed out that the report of the Registrar General showed that the Government derived in 1904 a total sum of $105,827 from market tolls and market licences. I further pointed out that this total represented an increase of over $20,000 in five years. In 1899 when an increase of $6,133 was shown as compared with the revenue for the previous year it was explained that the increase was due to the "increased rent obtained from stalls, which were put up to tender on being given up by their holders." Subject to correction, I assumed that the increase of $ 0,000 which had since taken place in the revenue was attributable to the same cause, notwithstanding that the Food Commission appointed in 1900 referred in their report to market rents as being a tax on food and recommended that they should be kept as low as possible. The Registrar General has since investigated the subject and has found that the Government revenue in the form of market rents and slaughter house fees are responsible for an increase of only $00.003 per lb. in the cost of meat It must be admitted that this effectually refutes the allegation that the increase in the price of butchers' meat is due to excessive market rentals, and it would be interesting to know exactly what squeeze-pidgin is responsible.

We may consider that we have now practically reached the end of the plague season, and the Colony finds itself in a more satisfactory position in this respect than it has enjoyed since 1897. The total number of plague cases so far reported this year has been 254. In 1896, when 1,204 cases were reported, 92 per cent. of them occurred in the first half of the year; in 1898, when the total for the year was higher, 90 per cent. of the cases occurred in the first six months. There have been years, however, when the last six months were responsible for nearly 30 per cent. of the cases, but as a rule the plague season is considered to end with the month of June. Now that we have reached the end of July we may reasonably believe that the year's plague roll will be lower than any since 1897 when there were only 19 cases recorded.

How far the sanitary measures enforced by the Government during the last ten years have been instrumental in producing this welcome diminution no man can say. But the ratepayer feels that all the many thousands of dollars expended in combatting the scourge can hardly have been spent in vain. The fact that we have had two years in succession in which the plague returns have been comparatively low is a hopeful sign. In 1903 there were 1,410 cases; last year the number fell to 510, and this year the probability is that the total will not exceed 300. We can only trust that we shall have still fewer cases next year though. when we see how the plague returns have fluctuated since plague first became epidemic in the Colony, we can feel no confidence that our hopes will be fulfilled in this respect. The fact cannot be overlooked that Canton appears to be sharing our immunity from plague sickness, though the Canton Government does not emulate this Colony in its enforcement of sanitary precautions.

During the past week the name of Sandow has been on everybody's lips, and for months to come most of our athletic young men and probably others will be persevering with Sandow exercises for the development of the muscle. As to the means of developing great strength, in a London newspaper which arrived by the last mail, I noticed a brief interview with the famous Russian wrestler Hackenschmidt who the paper stated, is reputed to be the strongest man in the world. He declared that the strongest people are the Turks, and gave it as his opinion that sweets are the best strength producers! "If you would be strong, eat all the sweets you can," was his advice, and in the present state of the atmosphere in Hongkong this means of acquiring strength will probably commend itself especially to the ladies in preference to dumb bells and the other apparatus recommended by Sandow.

Major H. G. Fitton, D.S.O., who succeeds Colonel Western, C.B., in the command of the 2nd Battalion of the West Kent Regiment, is one of the tallest officers in the British Army. Already we have in Colonel Darling, of the Royal Engineers, one of Major Fitton's rivals in that respect. The following record shows that Major Fitton has earned considerable military distinction during his service. He spent from 1885 to 1889 in Egypt and the Soudan, taking part in all the compaigns of that period. including the operations in the Eastern Soudan. 1885; the Egyptian Frontier Field Force operations, 1885-86; the Dongola Expedition and the Khartoum Expedition, 1897-98. In the latter campaign he was Intelligence Officer, and most skilfully led the Anglo-Egyptian columns through the desert, by his pocket compass and map, to the Dervish position on the Atbara, with the result that everyone knows. He did good service at Omdurman, and in connection with Egypt earned three medals with five clasps, the Khedive's Star, the D.S.O., numerous mentions in despatches, and a brevet majority. He earned further distinction in the Boer War as a staff officer, and was present at the actions of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, Zand River Johannesburg, Pretoria, and the campaign in the Transvaal down to the close of the war (medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps, and twice mentioned in despatches). Major Fitton comes to Hongkong from Malta where he was second in command of the 1st Battalion of the West Kents.

There is talk of a new hotel being built on the Peak, and I have heard "The Homestead" mentioned as the probable site. There is no doubt room for another hotel at the Peak, but whether one having 100 rooms would be likely to fill up immediately it is opened, I have some doubt. I do not know whether the project in question is for a hotel of 100 rooms but I have heard it suggested that a hotel of this size would secure enough patronage to make it pay.

BANYAN.

The new International Social Club at Yokohama is now in full swing. The members have taken possession of the large building in the Public Gardens, behind the Cricket Pavilion, formerly a commercial bazaar.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 28th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

WONG SAU PO EXPARTE WONG CHUNG OI.

This was an application by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, trustee in insolvency, asking that the Fuk On Insurance and Godown Co., Ld., be directed to pay over to him two sums of $3,000 and $5,000 respectively, being sums due by the Wo Kee Hong and Kum Fung Yue to the Lai Fung Bank, which had been attached by the said Fuk On Company, on the grounds that the said company, before completing attachment, received notice through their solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition against the debtors

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, appeared for the Trustee in Insolvency, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) opposed the application on behalf of the Fuk On Insurance Company.

Mr. Pollock, in support of his application, put in an affidavit filed by Mr. d'Almada, solicitor for the Trustee in Bankruptcy, which stated that on the 5th April, acting on instructions from the above named creditor, he, the solicitor, caused a bankruptcy petition to be filed against the above named debtors, and gave verbal notice of same before the money was paid out of Court. Counsel continued:—Mr. d'Almada was originally the solicitor for a creditor named Wong Chung Oi, and this man presented a bankruptcy petition against these debtors trading as the Lai Fung Bank. The matter came before His Lordship, the acting Chief Justice, as to the application for substituted service of that petition on the 7th April, 1905, and His Lordship made the order for substituted service of the petition. Now, My Lord, I must go back a little and point out to Your Lordship how far the Fuk On had progressed at that time. They had obtained judgment against the Lai Fung Bank. Then they proceeded very expeditiously and obtained garnishee orders against the Wo Kee Hong in respect of $3,000, and against the Kum Fung Yue in respect of $5,000. These people paid the amounts into Court on the 6th April; on the 7th, within a few minutes after the hearing of Mr d'Almada's application for substituted service of the bankruptcy petition, Mr. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, applied for payment out to his clients, the Fuk On Company, of these sums which were paid into Court by the garnishees. Notice was given by Mr. d'Almada to Mr. Bailey of the existence of this bankruptcy petition against the Lai Fung, and the receiving order was not made until after this notice had been given. On the morning of the 8th April, these sums of money were paid out of court. Our point, My Lord, is this, that inasmuch as the Fuk On did not complete their attachment of these two sums by actual receipt of the same until after they had received, through their solicitors, notice of a bankruptcy petition, Mr. Wakeman, as trustee in bankruptcy, is entitled to come before this Court and to ask Your Lordship that these sums should be paid by the Fuk On to him as trustee in bankruptcy, for the general benefit of the creditors. I would refer Your Lordship to Section 38 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1891, wherein it is stated—"Where a creditor issues execution against the property of a debtor he shall not be entitled to retain the benefit of that execution against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, unless he has completed execution before the date of the receiving order and before the notice of the presentation in the bankruptcy proceedings." Therefore, My Lord, we contend that upon the true interpretation of that section, if the creditor, before actual receipt of the money, has received notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, or if, in fact, there is a receiving order, then we say that the creditor is not entitled to receive the benefit of that execution. In order to make good his title to it he would have to show, firstly, that no receiving order had been made and, secondly, that he had received no notice of presentation of any bankruptcy petition. It would not be bona fide for a creditor, after receiving notice of a bankruptcy petition, to get any money.

His Lordship—If he has not received notice of the presentation of a petition, then he is quite safe up to the date of the receiving order.

Mr. Pollock—Quite so, My Lord. That is our contention. The learned acting Chief Justice seemed to think that payment of the money into Court by a garnishee was equivalent to a receipt of the debt.

His Lordship—What is the procedure under a garnishee. Is it always paid into Court?

Mr. Pollock—No, My Lord.

Mr. Calthrop—At the time we were applying for the money it had been paid into Court, and it was only at the time of our application to have it paid out that notice was given to us that a petition in bankruptcy had been presented. This was while we were in chambers. The learned acting Chief Justice had this notice before him at the time, and the question was brought before him.

His Lordship—That is immaterial to me, surely. He could not have declined to give you the order.

Mr. Calthrop—Oh yes, My Lord. When he knew there was a petition in bankruptcy he could have refused to pay the money out. He had some doubt at the time whether he should make the order, but knowing the petition in bankruptcy had been filed, the order for payment out was made. I would refer Your Lordship to Marryat and Hampden, page 421, where the principle is laid down that money which has been paid out under an order of the Court cannot be recovered.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

LAI FUNG EXPARTE FUNG TAK.

This was an application for adjudication.

Mr. Wakeman—The first meeting of creditors was held on the 9th December, 1904, when no resolutions were passed, and section 19 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance says that the Court shall adjudge a debtor bankrupt where no resolutions have been passed.

His Lordship—I make an order for adjudication, and nominate the Official Receiver as trustee.

THE CHING HOP EXPARTE LEUNG SING WAH.

The Official Receiver, Mr. Wakeman, conducted a public examination of the debtor.

Lai Yin declared—I am managing partner of the Ching Hop firm which was opened 50 years ago. Its business is in old iron and copper. When my father died eight years ago the business was handed over to me. The business has been carried on at a loss for the past three years.

How do you account for the Ching Hop Company being unable to meet their liabilities?—Because people did not meet their liabilities with us, and the Yuen Hing Bank failed last year owing us money.

You have made a proposal to your creditors to pay them $30-50 in $.00?—Yes.

Do you propose that that deed of composition should be secured?—Yes.

Have your creditors agreed to this?—Every one.

If this is approved by the Court will it be carried out?—Yes.

Mr. Wakeman informed His Lordship that he thought it a very satisfactory arrangement, and the examination closed.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

MAU YAU LIN V. S. M. GIDLEY.

This case, wherein the plaintiff claimed $12 on account of wages due, was adjourned by His Honour last Friday to enable the defendant to take out a cross-summons against the plaintiff for leaving without notice. The writ, claiming $12 on this account, was served upon him in Court.

Mau Yau Lin declared—I did not leave without notice. When I asked my master for my wages he drove me away.

S. M. Gidley deposed—The last witness was engaged by me as cook. He left on the morning of the 2nd July because he said his father was dead and he wanted to go to Macao. I did not give him leave to go, but he went. I did not strike him.

Mau informed His Lordship that defendant struck him twice when he demanded his wages. He (witness) did not say anything about his father being dead.

Defendant—I understand Chinese, your Lordship, and the cook said distinctly that his father was dead. I deny slapping him, but when he came into my room and started arguing the point, I told him to go out or I would put him out.

His Lordship—Judgment and costs for the plaintiff in each action. That settles the matter.

Saturday, 29th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung, Li Kum, Li Seung, Liu Chau, partners of the Tak Heung, and Tak Heung defendants, and in the matter of the issue between the said Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung and Li Seung, defendants.

The issue to be tried was whether Li Fung and Li Seung were partners in the Tak Heung or not. The plaintiff had obtained judgment against the defendants, and now, two of them protested that they were not partners.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. H E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff concluded, Mr. Pollock in opening the defence said—Your Lordship sitting as a jury found certain facts on the evidence put forward by the plaintiff but I was not certain how far you were with the defendants on the matter. The first finding was that there was not sufficient evidence to show that Li Fung and Li Seung were concerned as partners in connection with the three loans made by the plaintiff.

His Lordship—My views are that there is no direct evidence of the partnership.

Mr. Pollock—I take it that Your Lordship finds the plaintiff has not proven satisfactorily that the two defendants were in fact partners.

His Lordship—Yes, and I do not think it is necessary to call upon you to give us any evidence with regard to the existence of the partnership, or with respect to the three loans made by the plaintiff. The point to which I wish you to devote your attention is the "holding out," more especially by Li Fung.

Mr. Pollock—With regard to "holding out," I would refer you to the issue. There is nothing about holding out in it, and in view of Your Lordship's remarks, I think there is really nothing left to try.

His Lordship—I don't know, you have allowed the evidence to come in as to "holding out."

Mr. Pollock—But I submitted that it was not strictly relevant at the time.

His Lordship—It seems to me relevant. The plaintiff alleged that defendants were partners of the firm on certain dates. They may have been partners, although they did not participate in borrowing. It is still possible that the plaintiff may have lent the money, knowing from other sources that Li Fung was a partner. There is nothing to connect the two defendants with the transactions with the plaintiff.

Mr. Pollock—As far as the three loans are concerned.

His Lordship—Regarding the "holding out," the original doctrine was "holding out" to the plaintiff in the action, and I am not sure how far the evidence of the other persons is relevant. It is important to note my words, as other actions are in suspense pending the conclusion of this one.

Mr. Pollock—If it could be proved Li Fung admitted to somebody else that he was a partner, it would be evidence to show that he was in fact a partner. A man might be liable for holding himself out to be a partner, but that would be a different cause for action.

His Lordship—Li Fung concerned himself to such an extent in the conduct of the business as to look as if he were a partner.

Mr. Pollock—I submit that there is no evidence as to "holding out." What the

plaintiff alleged was that the defendants were, in fact, partners, and that he was prepared to prove it. The question is whether the plaintiff was influenced by anything that came to his knowledge.

His Lordship—I do not think I can disbelieve all the plaintiff's story. He says he believed the defendant Li Fung was a partner, and other evidence has been given to the same effect.

Mr. Pollock—I would submit that such evidence should not weigh with Your Lordship, as everything depends on what came to the knowledge of the plaintiff. The defendants will deny that they were partners.

Evidence was led and the case again adjourned.

Monday, 31st July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

RE LAM TUNG AND THE NAM LOONG FIRM.

This appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice in a former action, wherein he decided that an amount of $2,600 held by the police should be paid over to Lam Tung, the plaintiff, was continued.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. Hays (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master) appeared for the appellants, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. J. Hastings' office) represented the respondent.

Mr. Pollock—I think it will be convenient if I deal in the first place in addressing Your Lordships, with the appellants' motion to adduce fresh evidence. In connection with that point I desire to point out to the Court that the Acting Chief Justice refused the appellants' application. Therefore, from that date, My Lords, of course apart from any appeal brought by them against the decision of the Acting Chief Justice, the appellants were perfectly well aware that their only hope of laying any evidence before this Court on their side was to get witnesses to come up here and give evidence *viva voce*.

The Chief Justice—They took that step on the 9th June, when notice was given to admit.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, My Lord, but an important thing is that the case did not come on for trial until the 16th June. Of course, My Lords, we submit with confidence that that argument which was hinted at by my learned friend that the appellants could not be expected to appeal from the decision of the Acting Chief Justice, is not to be listened to by the Court, because that is a matter of the constitution of the Court.

The Puisne Judge—You needn't go into that.

Mr. Pollock—But I am entitled to point this out to the Court. Two or three months before the case came on for hearing the learned Acting Chief Justice ceased to be a judge of the Court.

The Chief Justice—That is not an argument and I don't think it is a proper subject on which to address the Court.

Mr. Pollock—After Your Lordships were o the bench, the appellants had an opportunity of appealing, but did not avail themselves of that opportunity. As Your Lordships are probably aware, the rules here as to appeals from interlocutory orders are different to the rules at Home, where from such interlocutary orders the appellant would be debarred from appealing after the expiration of fourteen days. I would refer Your Lordships to Section 600 of the Code, which says: "No appeal to the Full Court from any decision of the Court shall, except by special leave of the Court, be brought after the expiration of six months." The rule as to time for appealing in interlocutory matters differs in this Colony from what it does at Home, and the time for appeal from any decision of the Court is six months. As Your Lordships know, the Court is defined in the Code as being the learned Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, whether sitting separately in Court or in Chambers. Therefore, My Lords, my contention is that it was open to the appellants if, when they found they could not get the witnesses up to give evidence *viva voce*, and they thought fit to appeal to the Full Court as now constituted, to apply that the trial be not heard until the commission had been returned. It is also important for Your Lordships to bear in mind in this connection that it clearly appears from Mr. Hays' affidavit filed in support of the summons for commission that the very points on which evidence was desired were mentioned in his affidavit, so that it cannot be said these points on which it is desired to produce fresh evidence are points of surprise. Well, My Lords, what is the position the appellants have taken up? I submit that it entitles them to no sympathy at all. They have chosen to bring on a matter for hearing without evidence; in fact, My Lords, deliberately, I would submit, trusted to chance to be able to break down the plaintiff's case. The appellants, not having taken every available means in their power to procure evidence on commission before the trial, this Court should not now allow them to do so. They say they want to call a gentleman whom they mention in Mr. Hays' affidavit as being the head of the Chinese community in Saigon, also another witness from the San Sing Chun firm. I submit, My Lords, that by deliberately electing not to appeal from the decision of the acting Chief Justice, the appellants have deliberately elected to have the case cried out, and Your Lordships ought not to exercise your discretion—because it is purely a matter for your discretion—to allow them to call evidence. I think I shall be able to show Your Lordships that the Court of Appeal entertains the very strongest possible objection to admitting further evidence to meet the pinch of the case. The appellants are not actually appealing from the judgment, but are trying to get what I submit is a very unfair advantage. They first say they will take their chance and go before the Chief Justice, but are unable to break down the plaintiff's case: then they go to the Court of Appeal and say what a hardship it is for a commission to be refused, and try to get another case on that ground.

The Chief Justice—The question is whether in the absence of certain evidence affecting the decision, the Court of Appeal should allow that evidence to be taken.

Mr. Pollock—I will show Your Lordships that the Court of Appeal has frequently shown reluctance to admit fresh evidence on the pinch of the case.

Counsel then discussed several of the findings of the late Chief Justice against his client.

Mr. Ferrers—The appellants did not bring this case in order to recover the small amount that was at stake. Costs of these proceedings will be far in excess of the sum in Court, but what the appellants want is to prove that they have been made the victims of a conspiracy. Therefore they are anxious to get evidence, which ought to have been presented, and satisfy the Court that there has been a conspiracy of a fraudulent kind. Before the money is handed to the plaintiff, the Court should find out whether he is actually entitled to it or not. A man cannot be expected to travel from Saigon to Hongkong just because a claim has been made against him.

Judgment was reserved.

Tuesday, 1st August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung, Li Kum, Li Sheung, Liu Chau, partners of the Tak Heung, and Tak Heung, defendants, and in the matter of the issue between the said Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung and Li Seung, defendants.

The issue to be tried was whether Li Fung and Li Seung were partners in the Tak Heung or not. The plaintiff had obtained judgment against the defendants, and now, two of them protested that they were not partners.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) respresented the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, after hearing further evidence, and the addresses of Counsel, stated that the whole case was a mere question as to "holding out." He would, therefore, give judgment for the defendants with costs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MULLER AND JUSTI *v.* GOLDENBERG.

This was a claim for $140 on account of medical attendance.

Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), who appeared for the plaintiffs, made a preliminary application to amend the date of the claim from 24th June to 24th April, 1905. The plaintiffs, he said, agreed to attend the defendant and her family for one year from the 24th April, 1904. Such attendance was not to include surgical operations, and on this account there was a sum of $20 due.

Defendant said she engaged Dr. Muller, and paid him $20 for the first operation he performed on her child. She agreed to engage him as a family doctor, but after he had performed the second operation on the child he did not again attend it for five days, and it had to be taken to another doctor.

Dr. Muller deposed—I arranged with defendant to attend her for a year for an amount of $120. Such attendance was not to include operations or confinements. She has paid me about $50 altogether, but has not given me notice to discontinue our arrangement. There is still a sum of $120 outstanding for the yearly fee, and $20 due on a second operation.

His Honour—Did you suggest that it would be cheaper for her to have a yearly arrangement?

Witness—Yes, and from the 21st April to the 11th May I attended the child seven times.

Eva Goldenberg, sworn, stated—I employed the plaintiff as my family doctor about April of last year. Since that time he has performed a second operation on my boy for which I have not paid. The sum I agreed to pay the plaintiffs was $120. I have not paid the amount because I am dissatisfied with the manner in which they have treated my boy.

After hearing further evidence His Honour awarded judgment and costs to the plaintiffs.

KWONG YUEN FIRM *v.* MA CHUN KU.

The plaintiffs claimed from the defendants $104 49 on account of coal sold and delivered.

Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. X. Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.

Defendant admitted owing an amount of $67, which had been paid into Court.

His Honour gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

Thursday, 3rd August.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

WONG SAN PO EXPARTE WONG CHUNG OI.

This was an application by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, trustee in insolvency, asking that the Fuk On Insurance and Godown Co., Ld., be directed to pay over to him two sums of $3,000 and $5,000 respectively, being sums due by the Wo Kee Hong and Kum Fung Yue to the Lai Fung Bank, which had been attached by the said Fuk On Company, on the grounds that the said company, before completing attachment, received notice through their solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition against the debtors.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, appeared for the Trustee in Insolvency, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) opposed the application on behalf of the Fuk On Insurance Company.

His Lordship delivered his reserved judgment as follows:—During the hearing of a summons for payment out of Court of money attached under a garnishee order, notice was given to the judgment creditor that a bankruptcy petition had been presented against the judgment debtor. The fact that this notice was given in great measure accidentally can make no difference. The case, therefore, falls within section 38 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1891, which deals with this special form of antecedent transaction. It provides that the creditor is not entitled to retain the benefit of his execution, unless he has completed it before notice of the presentation of the petition

and in sub-section 2 (d) this form of execution is specially provided for:—Completion of execution in the case of an attachment of an ordinary debt means "receipt of the money," that is, receipt of the money attached. The mere fact of obtaining an order of attachment of a debt in the hands of a third party is not "receiving the money"; for the money is in Court: it is attached until it is released by order of the Court. The attachment, as was explained in Butler *v.* Wearing (17 Q.B.D. at p. 185; citing Lushington C. J. in Exp. Pillers 17 Ch. D. 658), is a security: the payment out is the realization of the security. This case, therefore, falls within the express terms of the Ordinance. But the attaching creditor relies on a principle said to be laid down in Marriott *v.* Hampton, that money paid under compulsion of law cannot be recovered. The facts of that case were simply that a person having paid a bill lost the receipt, and being afterwards sued could not defend the action, as he had no other means of proving payment. Subsequently, however, he found the receipt and brought an action to recover the money. The principle which was laid down was that as he had paid the money under compulsion of law, he could not recover it back, becau e otherwise it would allow parties to try their causes again, although they were not properly prepared the first time with their evidence. The old cases which were cited do not, as it seems to me, carry the principle any further though they extend it to the assignees in bankruptcy of the party who has paid the money under compulsion of law. The principle for which Mr. Calthrop contended really is that money paid under compulsion of law cannot be recovered from him by another party entitled to it: for such a proposition there is no authority; and in this case the third party seeking to recover the money is a person whose right to do so depends on the Bankruptcy Ordinance. I am, therefore of opinion that the Official Receiver has made out his right to have the money paid to him for the benefit of the creditors. Costs out of the estate.

Mr. Pollock—The general rule is that costs in an opposed motion shall follow the event, and I submit that inasmuch as certain creditors in this case have chosen to resist the motion, and have failed, they should pay the costs of action.

His Lordship—Notice of the motion was given as it was to the judge sitting in bankruptcy, practically in chambers.

Mr. Pollock—But notice was given them long ago that we were going to take this point. Then the notice of motion was filed, and the money was never actually paid over to the Fuk On. It would be unfair to mulct the general body of creditors because one takes an action on his own. Why should my learned friends get their costs out of the estate they have been fighting against. It would be inequitable.

His Lordship—Under the circumstances I think the costs must be paid out of the estate, and make an order accordingly.

THE WA LUNG FIRM EXPARTE E. A. MIARER

Mr. Barlow—This matter was adjourned with the idea of a composition being entered into, and I would ask Your Lordship to let it stand over for another week.

Mr. Looker—I am instructed by the debtor, who desires to go into the premises with the object of taking stock, but the bailiff is in possession on behalf of the interim receiver. The debtor desires to enter with Messrs. Hughes and Hough, I believe to sell some of the goods with a view to arranging the composition.

Mr. Wakeman—I don't see how that can be done unless they give security.

Mr. Looker—Possibly the composition will be put through finally within three days.

His Lordship—Mention the matter to me again before that time.

WONG HO TSUN EXPARTE THE DEBTOR.

This was anapplication for a receiving order. Mr. d'Almada e Castro, who appeared for the debtor, stated that his (the debtor's) declaration had been filed showing that his liabilities amounted to $17,323.

An order was made.

TAN JOO CHIU EXPARTE THE DEBTOR.

Mr. Barlow—I appear for the debtor, Your Lordship, but I understand another firm, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, have already filed a petition in this matter. I was not aware of it at the time, but if they do not propose to proceed with the case I don't see why I should not.

Mr. Gedge, who represented the creditors, stated that on a previous occasion judgment was given for the Opium Farmer against the debtor. On that occasion Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were acting for Tan Joo Chiu.

His Lordship—I don't see how there can be two petitions on the file for the same debtor.

Mr. Looker—I appear for the debtor on the first petition, My Lord, but cannot explain how my friend has been instructed.

Mr. Barlow—I was originally instructed by a friend of the debtor's. The debtor is in gaol, and I went up to see him personally, and got instructions to issue a writ. He did not tell me anything about a preliminary bankruptcy, but asked me about the matter and I advised him to file a petition.

His Lordship—You did not know of the existence of these other people in the matter.

Mr. Barlow—No.

Mr. Looker—At present we are the solicitors on the first petition, and I am instructed to ask that the matter be allowed to stand over. I think both petitions had better be adjourned, and my friend can see the debtor again, and if he wants a change of solicitors I will drop out of it

Mr. Barlow—I take it that it is quite clear from the debtor's action that he has instructed me.

His Lordship—No. It is not clear.

Mr. Barlow—If Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon do not go on, I think I am entitled to go on with my petition.

His Lordship—I cannot hear two petitions from two different Solicitors in the same case. You had better arrange the matter some way.

The case was adjourned.

WAI LUNG SEK EXPARTE THE DEBTOR.

The Official Receiver asked for an adjournment of this public examination as he was awaiting the receipt of particulars of accounts from a firm in Shanghai.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis on behalf of the debtor, applied for an adjudication order.

His Lordship—Does the debtor want to escape the public examination?

Mr. Beavis—No, My Lord. The public examination is practically concluded, and was only adjourned to enable the Official Receiver to obtain some information from Shanghai.

His Lordship—What information do you want?

Mr. Wakeman—It is in connection with the firm of Holliday and Wise. The debtor was formerly a compradore to their firm in Hongkong, and they have written stating that he owes them over $39,000. I have not yet received their account.

Mr. Beavis—I think the Official Receiver has got all the information he wants from the public examination.

Mr. Wakeman—I don't object to the order for adjudication, but must ask for an adjournment of the public examination.

His Lordship granted the order for adjudication, and adjourned the public examination.

TSOI CHUN LI EXPARTE LO TAI CHOW.

This was an application for adjudication. Mr. C. F. Dixon, who appeared for the creditors, stated that on the 28th July the first meeting of creditors was held, and it was unanimously resolved that the debtor be adjudicated bankrupt. He had since absconded.

Mr. Wakeman—I would ask Your Lordship to grant a warrant for the arrest of this man.

An order was made for adjudication, and a warrant is to issue for the arrest of the debtor.

YIK WING EXPARTE MA TAI NAM.

This debtor was publicly examined by the Official Receiver. He said—I am the master of the Fong Lan firm which carries on business in tobacco refuse at 378 Queen's Road Central. Besides this shop I have another business at Wanchai. Li Chun Sam was my only partner. The statement of affairs I filed is correct, and I have no other property than that shown. Money due by unsecured creditors amounts to $68,587. This money is owing for tobacco and lard. The amount owing me for book debts is $1,664. I was a shareholder in the Yu Fung Loi shop, and had a $500 share.

Mr. Wakeman—The debtor's statement of affairs is very unsatisfactory, and I would ask Your Lordship that he be ordered to file further accounts under section 16, which section requires him to file an account of his business expenses for three years.

Mr. Looker—I appear for about 25 creditors. Your Lordship, and would like to ask the debtor one or two questions.

Have all the people out of the Colony to whom you sent goods paid you?—Some have and some have not.

Has any person in Macao to whom you have sent goods not paid you?—No, they have all paid.

You have put down in your statement of affairs that your book debts stand at $1,664. How much are they altogether?—$1,664 in Hongkong; besides that amount there are some $5,000 outside the Colony.

In June last you sent goods out of the Colony for which you received the money, but you have not paid some of the people from whom you bought the goods?—I have paid some others I have not.

Mr. Looker—I would ask Your Lordship to order this man to be kept in custody under section 24.

His Lordship—I think, perhaps, it would be fairer first to ask him to give more information.

Mr. Looker—Can you explain why you obtained these goods on credit, sent then out of the Colony, got the money for them and did not pay the people you bought them from?—There were previous persons from whom I bought, and I had to pay them.

The goods you bought from Hongkong creditors were for sale to other people?—People in Macao told me to purchase them.

And the Macao people paid you for the goods, but you never paid the people you bought them from?—That is so.

The money you received you paid to other creditors here?—Yes. Previous ones.

Mr. Hursthouse, representing another creditor, also asked permission to question the debtor.

How long have you been trading?—Seven years.

How much capital did you bring into the firm?—Taels 7,000.

How much did your partner bring in?—Taels 2,50 .

Are you the sole and responsible owner of this shop?—Yes.

Did you guarantee payment to the Tak Cheung Hing for a firm called Yuen Shan?—I don't remember exactly.

His Lordship granted a warrant for the arrest of the debtor, and the examination was adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

MRS. A. BELL *v.* A. RUMJAHN.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant, the proprietor of Carlton House, a sum of $391. being damages for loss of jewellery from her room while staying at Carlton House.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant.

Mr. Beavis stated that the plaintiff sued the defendant for $391, being damages for jewellery lost in a room in defendant's hotel.

The Puisne Judge—Is the loss admitted?

Mr. Gedge—No.

Mrs. Bell was called. She said—On April 7th I went to Carlton House and left on July 24th. On June 23rd I missed a number of articles of jewellery and reported the loss to the manager of the hotel. The day after the loss a Chinaman came and repaired the lock on my door which was defective.

In cross-examination—I considered the jewellery of some value, and worth taking care of. I always left the silver box in which I kept it on my dressing table. My amah had access to my room. I had a trunk in the room which I could have locked up, but never thought of locking my jewellery in it. Shortly before the loss my amah was taken ill, and got me a substitute. This woman was a stranger to me.

Mr. Gedge—That being so you thought you were exercising ordinary care in leaving this jewellery which you valued, on your dressing table.

Witness—I never thought about taking care.

Mr. Gedge—Did you tell Detective Clive that you could not remember whether you had seen your box the day before the robbery?

Witness—Yes.

His Honour—When do you think you last saw it?

Witness—I know it was there on the 20th, and both amah and boy said it was there on the 21st.

Mr. Gedge—I contend that an innkeeper would not be liable for loss if a guest did not use ordinary care such as a prudent man or woman would exhibit. Leaving articles of jewellery about in a common silver box without a lock is an act of carelessness. The plaintiff might have locked the jewellery up in her trunk, or have procured another receptacle in which to lock it. It has been held that where an innkeeper gives notice that he will take charge of all valuables, he is not responsible for any loss should advantage not be taken of his offer.

A clerk in the hotel was called. He said notices were posted in all the rooms but he could not say that one was in Mrs. Bell's room at the time the theft was committed, nor could he say one was exposed in the hall.

The Puisne Judge intimated that he would like to hear Mr. Beavis on the question of contributory negligence.

Mr. Beavis stated that under the heading of contributory came the question of notices.

The Puisne Judge—There is no evidence of notices.

Mr. Beavis—It is for my friend to prove negligence.

Mr. Gedge—I am taking it on your own evidence.

Mr. Beavis—Then deal with the position of the plaintiff as a guest.

Mr. Gedge—Every person in an hotel is a guest unless he has a direct agreement with the innkeeper which relieves him of his responsibility. The defendant made an arrangement with the plaintiff in connection with another business whereby he provided her with free board and lodging.

Mr. Beavis contended that it was a question of fact, and depended entirely on what view the judge took of it. There was no onus on the plaintiff to lock her door.

In summing up His Honour said—It appears that the plaintiff was employed by the defendant, and that part of her salary was free board and lodging in an establishment belonging to the defendant. Under the circumstances there is a doubt about her standing as a guest. On the question of contributory negligence the fact that she was in the habit of leaving her jewellery about was sufficient to prevent her succeeding in this action. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Friday, 4th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

KONG LAM KEE v. CHEUNG SING CHEE.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant, the owner of a number of houses in High Street, a sum of $29.55, being balance of amount due for whitewashing 44 shops containing 90 storeys, at $1.28 per storey.

The defendant admitted that there was a balance due to the plaintiff, but contended that the price arranged between them was 80 cents per storey.

After hearing the evidence His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed and costs.

The Chinese have acquired enough knowledge of trade abroad to raise prices to the full extent exchange alterations jutify and to take full advantage of the competition between foreign firms; but, says Consul-General Fraser of Hankow, they do not seem yet to have realised that China has not the monopoly of any of the staple exports, and that greed for high prices is apt to kill the local demand, especially when coupled with false packing.

CANTON NOTES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

CANTON, 27th July.

THE SHAMEEN AFFAIR.

I wired you about the affair which took place at the Shameen on the morning of the 25th instant, and now take the opportunity of sending you further particulars. The man who was killed was a workman in the employ of a contractor engaged at some European houses on the Shameen. This contractor has, altogether, thirty to forty men working for him. The deceased, it is alleged, was a very lazy individual, and had been absent from his work one or two days previous to the occurrence. He then came to demand his wages. His master, the contractor, ordered him to depart from the premises. Deceased is said to have then shaken his fist in the face of the contractor, who slapped and kicked him for his insolence, rupturing his spleen—another case of the Chinese spleen. The contractor ran away, but afterwards surrendered himself to the Shameen police. In the afternoon the Namhoi Magistrate sent a deputy to the Shameen for the purpose of holding a post mortem examination. This took place in the open air, being attended by about fifteen Europeans and twice as many Chinese. The Shameen as a rule is so dull that any occurrence such as this stirs up the whole community. The result of the examination has not been made public, but what is known is that the contractor is to undergo his trial. Both deceased and the contractor being Chinese subjects the case will come before the Chinese court, with the British Consul or Vice-Consul sitting with the Magistrate, as the affray took place on the British concession.

CHINESE APPRECIATION OF CHEV. VOLPICELLI'S WORK.

The following is a translation of an article appearing in the Canton newspaper *Yeong Shing Po* of yesterday's date:—

The pamphlet containing essays on the subject of "inflicting torture for the purpose of extorting evidence" as translated by Chev. Volpicelli, the Italian Consul for Canton, exposes all its uselessness and barbarity, and acts as a good medicine to China. He had already made up an essay incorporating all the general ideas on this subject and sent the same to us last year. He is now having it printed in pamphlet form and again presents us with one. We have always been of the opinion that of all the uncivilised methods in the Chinese criminal code, none are more cruel or base than the rule which allows the torturing of litigants for the purpose of obtaining evidence. Now that the ministers appointed to amend the criminal law have memorialised the throne to abolish all torture during the course of a trial, which memorial has been granted and ordered to be carried into effect, this pamphlet by Chev. Volpicelli shows that he all along has been actuated by heartfelt and sincere love for our country. We, therefore, record these few words for the purpose of announcing our gratitude.

THE WEI SHING LOTTERY AT HONGKONG.

Apropos the Viceroy's proclamations re gambling, I shall like to say a few words about the Wei Sing lottery, and the sale of Wei Sing lottery tickets in Hongkong. The Wei Sing lottery monopoly was formerly let to the Wang Fung Company, now in bankruptcy, and has since been secured by another syndicate. According to recent evidence in the Supreme Court at Hongkong the Wang Fung paid about $1,000,000 per annum for the exclusive right to run the lottery in the Kwongtung Province, whereas, as far as I can gather, the new syndicate is paying only from six to seven hundred dollars. Most of the capital of the Wang Fung appears to have been subscribed by gentry at Hongkong, very prominent members of the Chinese community, too, who have been very "hard hit" by the failure. There appears to be an extensive sale of Wei Sing lottery tickets in Hongkong though by whom I do not venture to say. In reading a report of a bankruptcy case in the Hongkong Supreme Court recently I noticed that a debtor who, amongst other things, happened to be a shareholder in the Wang Fung Company, stated that though the Wang Fung Company had kept a small office in Hongkong it was not for the sale of tickets but so that the Canton office of the company might be in close touch with the Hongkong shareholders. However true this may be, a little incident I am going to relate will clearly prove that there is a big market, I might say, a very big market, in Hongkong for Wei Sing lottery tickets, in spite of the fact that the detective force in your Colony has been increased, as I understand, to about seventy members, or nearly doubled, since the great Hongkong gambling scandal. The fact is, or at any rate I have been so informed, that the Macao Wei Sing Monopoly (farmed out for $860,000 a year, and in the hands of Lo Kau, in the name of his nephew) and the Canton Wei Sing Monopoly, both granted at the hands of the Viceroy, are about to amalgamate so as not to be cutting down rates on the Hongkong market! The method, I am told, of successfully evading the Hongkong authorities is to send tickets to the various hongs, regular customers, as ordinary letters, and the members of the respective firms divide the tickets up. In this connection the Hongkong sleuths of justice will have to sharpen their wits. Perhaps Chief Detective Hanson will be thankful for the "tip."

THE KUE YAN DEGREE.

Still on the gambling subject, the present monopoly is made all the more valuable by the fact that next year there will be a big examination at Canton, the examination for the Kue Yan degree. Canton will then be all bustle, and all sorts of gambling will be in full swing.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON'S BRANCH.

Mr. Sutton, who recently relieved Mr. Laws as manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s Canton establishment, is already very popular here; and everybody, too, likes Mr. Maxfield, his assistant.

Canton, 28th July.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the Emperor's Birthday, and the Chinese are observing the event, as, in my recollection, it has never been observed before. The day, indeed, is being regarded much more as a public holiday than heretofore.

Many factories have given their men the day off, with the result that the streets are crowded with labourers "on the spree."

The Harbour presents quite a gala appearance, bunting flying in all directions. As I look from my window the following steamers strike me as very pretty in their "Sunday-go-to-meeting" attire:—the British river-steamer *San Cheong*, the French river steamer *Charles Hardouin*, the French gunboat *Argus*, and the German gunboat *Tsingtau*.

All yamens are closed.

I hear that the Electric Light Company in their contract with the Viceroy will have to supply all illuminations on such occasions as these free. To-night, Canton City will, in parts, no doubt look very pretty.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Viceroy has ordered that Sanitary Boards be appointed for the different districts in Canton, in imitation, perhaps, of that very excellent institution in Hongkong. The Viceroy is, indeed, a progressive man, and this latest idea of his is bound to be of far-reaching benefit. Though it may come as a surprise to many of your readers, I would say that in many respects Canton is just as modern as Hongkong. It has its electric light, for instance, and its own system of telephones. And whereas you in Hongkong pay $100 per annum for your telephone, we pay $48, though I believe the rate is to be increased to $50 per month. So far the Telephone Company has been able to supply only about 300 installations, though there must be at least 500 applicants. A Japanese manager is at the head of affairs.

The great trouble in Canton is the narrowness of the streets, and this is a very hard nut for progressive officials to crack. I should like to see the Viceroy order that some of those stagnant pest holes, where the Chinese fatten fish for the market, be filled in. Considering that the fish are fed on the vilest filth, these must be a source of much pestilence. The sewers, of course, are practically open, running under the middle of the streets, as the heavy granite blocks forming the roadway have gaping cracks in between. The new Sanitary Boards will have to be very careful how they treat this subject, for if they took away the

present free ventilation from these drains a leakage would surely cause an epidemic.

A CHINESE BABY'S DEATH.

The native custom at Canton, when engaging a wet nurse, is to pay several months' wages in advance, and then to make her an allowance for clothing, hair ornaments, etc. A man surnamed Yum on the twelfth day of the sixth moon, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, engaged a wet nurse for his child, paying the woman in advance. The baby died at nine o'clock the same night and it was found that the woman had poisoned it with opium dross. Her excuse was that the child had been suffering from diarrhoea, and that she gave it the opium as medicine.

The father of the child knew not how to control his grief and passion, and he sent for the police and gave the woman in charge. He also sent to Nam Hoi so that a post mortem examination might be held on the body, the result confirming the belief that the child was poisoned.

The case has not yet been tried, but if the nurse is convicted of murder, the usual punishment for this particular offence is *Ling Chi*, a most barbarous and terrible torture. There is now, however, an Imperial Rescript forbidding it.—Ed.]

CANTON, 29th July.

FORWARD HONAM: CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.

Honam, like Canton, is making remarkable progress. A cable to conduct electric light from the power station has been laid across to that point. Poles, also, for the same purpose have been erected in all parts of Honam. In a fortnight's time residents will be able to have electric light installed in their houses.

THE KWONGTUNG GOVERNORSHIP.

The Viceroy (now styled as Viceroy and Governor) has received a dispatch from Peking to the effect that the Governorship of Kwongtung Province has been abolished, and His Excellency is to devise some means of giving positions to the late Governor's civil and military staff. The late Governor's two infantry divisions, each comprised of two hundred soldiers, are to be turned over to be under the command of the Viceroy.

POST OFFICE VICTORY.

Owing to the frequent delay and slowness of forwarding dispatches and official letters by post horse and couriers. His Excellency the Viceroy has ordered that that department in Wuchow be abolished and that henceforth all despatches and official letters will be sent through the Imperial Post Office.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A NAVAL OFFICER.

Ting Nai Ching, the Commander-in-Chief of gunboats in the Canton River, has petitioned the Viceroy that the Captain of a certain gunboat under his command has been making use of his vessel to carry cargo and passengers and, thus employed, he has amassed a considerable sum of money, while he neglected the upkeep of his gunboat which is now in a wretched condition.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

The 26th instant was a semi-feast day, being the day after that set apart for worshipping the God of Mars. This is a very popular deity amongst the labouring classes and workers in the factories, and on the 26th large numbers of them went to the temples to "Chin chin joss" for good luck.

The representatives of the various guilds also met on this occasion at the large temple, where they proceeded to make a declaration to the God of Mars that the labourers of the different guilds would not use or purchase any American goods. Thousands attended the ceremony. A white-haired old gentleman, the head of one of the guilds, was invited to take the chair. He accepted the invitation, and in a loud voice read the declaration so that all might hear.

The declaration states that all the labouring classes in Canton have combined together not to use or purchase American goods so long as the American Government refuses to abolish the Chinese Exclusion Act. Furthermore, if any person or persons broke their promise to the God of Mars they would bring death to their doors, etc., etc.

After loud cheering the crowd dispersed.

GOVERNOR CHANG'S WITHDRAWAL.

Governor Chang has issued a proclamation that from this day he has ceased to transact public affairs in the Kwongtung Province, and that all official letters must now be addressed to the Viceroy.

Canton, 31st July.

AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE SHREWD VICEROY.

The American merchants in Canton, in consequence of the placards which have been posted in various parts of the city, and in consequence of the Anti-American mass meetings and meetings in the temples, have sent a joint petition to the American Consul General, asking that Viceroy Shum be requested to prohibit the posting of these placards and the holding of these meetings.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—"Received the dispatch from the United States Consul General at Canton. The dispatch states that in Canton and other places in Kwongtung Province placards have been posted and mass meetings have been held to urge the people not to purchase or use American goods. This sort of thing tends to impede the harmony and peace existing between the two nations, and also the peace of Kwongtung Province. It requests me to prohibit the posting of these placards and the holding of these mass meetings. I have perused carefully your dispatch, and after investigating the matter I find that these mass meetings and placards urging the people not to use or purchase American goods are caused by your Government passing an exclusion act. America and China have been on peaceful terms for a long time, which makes it all the more unfortunate that such unpleasant things should happen. The fact is, however, that the whole question of boycotting American goods originated from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and it gradually spread to other provinces. The people of Canton are not alone in this matter, and it is not alone in Canton that the public mind has been roused. I trust you will find this excusable: the people are at liberty to deal in whatever kind of goods they like. I cannot prohibit the people in choosing not to purchase and use American goods any more than I can order them not to do so, for I have no such power. The meetings held by the people to urge others not to use or purchase American merchandise is considered by them to be necessary for the protection of the interests of their own country, which is only natural. If undue force were to be used in suppressing these mass meetings I am afraid it would only have a tendency to make matters worse, and the people might get so angry that I might not be even able to persuade them to desist. I hope the head offices of the respective countries will be able to solve this difficult question and peace may be preserved. I have already given instructions to the officials in the various districts of Kwongtung province to inquire into the matter with increased energy, and to devise some means to ease the people's mind. If there should be disturbances caused by any of these meetings which may tend towards serious riots, or if brutal force is used to prevent people from using American goods, which amounts to robbing the people of their liberty,—if any such unreasonable and lawless measures are taken, I will then instruct the officials of the different districts to punish such offenders. If, on the other hand, meetings were held by the gentry and merchants for a good purpose, such as delivering reasonable lectures, urging the people not to use or purchase American goods, in order to protect the interests of their country, or to create a union of the people to draw up declarations or terms or conditions urging the people not to use or purchase American goods for a like reason, it is only a proper thing to do and I cannot or have not power to interfere. Your Honourable Consul-General is an intelligent man endowed with great common-sense, and you will acknowledge that what I have said is correct. I have heard that your Honourable Government intends to treat the Chinese labourers liberally, and as I consider your Government really illustrious I sincerely hope that when you report this matter to your Honourable Government your Honourable Government will renew the treaty peacefully so that the people of China will change their anger into joy, and the peace which has been in existence between the respective countries will be increased by tenfold. These are not only my wishes but I believe it is in your heart also."

CRIME IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Canton, 1st August.

Since the Ho Pak side of the City has been policed, the robbers, brigands, thieves and other bad characters formerly infesting that neighbourhood have transferred their affections to Honam, where the streets are not policed and where they are now actively practising their rascality. In Honam at present, indeed robbery, burglary and kidnapping are daily occurrences, and things are getting worse all the time. I give you a few incidents which have happened lately:—

The other day Ngoi Lee Chiu, while walking to a ferry boat in Honam, was kidnapped by robbers. $2,000 was offered to the robbers for his ransom by the relations. The robbers, however, refused this, demanding $6,000.

On the 29th ultimo a Hongkong resident who came to Canton with his family and retinue took up lodgings in the Canton Hotel (the new hotel under Japanese management) in Honam. The visitor's surname is Lo. A robber got into conversation with one of Lo's servants, surnamed Tong, and made friends with him. The pair, Tong and the robber, as it was thought, made off with all Lo's baggage. Tong afterwards wrote a letter to Lo complaining that the robbers had kidnapped him, and he was detained at their mercy. He begged that Lo would be kindhearted and redeem him for $800.

About a week ago a notorious sharper surnamed Cheong, and nicknamed "Po Lee," which means brilliant or bright, a man who is always dressed "to kill" in the very latest fashion (which in China is really the same as the oldest fashion, but you know what I mean) engaged a flower boat in Ying Chu Kai, and called for several "Sing Song" girls. It appears that he had a glorious time and finally enticed away all the "Sing Song" girls. He is demanding from each of the mothers a large ransom. Two days ago the mothers discovered the whereabouts of their daughters, and got influential friends to engage braves. They broke into a house near the Kam Fa Temple in Honam and recovered the lost daughters. In the same house the braves discovered two sampan girls who were lost for some time, and rewards had been offered to anyone who would trace their whereabouts.

Robbery on the ferry boats plying between Hopak and Honam are matters of little comment, but they never occur on the journey from Honam to Hopak.

Yesterday morning an amah was robbed near San Chui Bridge in broad daylight. She is in the employ of a family surnamed Tsoi. Close by the bridge she was robbed of everything of value in her possession. Then the robbers wanted her dress, and the poor woman had to beg for mercy and ask them not to be so hard on her.

Yesterday afternoon near Poomo Garden in Honam (a place known as the Yeong Chi Yuen) a dealer in foreign goods surnamed Tsui was robbed of his watch, chain and purse. All these daring brigands have their own boats moored and hidden in creeks, inaccessible creeks to the larger craft, and they make off with their booty quite light-heartedly.

Honam certainly requires police.

FIRE.

A fire broke out the other day in Sai Loi Cho Ti (Western District). It was confined to an opium shop, which was burned down. Canton is a bad city for fire insurance companies.

CANTON, 2nd August.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN KWONGTUNG.

Mr. F. J. Meyers, the District Postmaster here, has received instructions that His Excellency Viceroy Shum will increase the number of postal agents in Kwongtung Province, and that post boxes will be placed in the various districts not thus provided in the past. Post

boxes will also be placed in those localities where public fairs are held. These post boxes will be in charge of the highest military officials stationed near to where they are placed.

THE CANTON MINT.

The mint has been working day and night turning out copper coins which have always been in great demand. In the sixth moon the officials in charge of the mint, considering the weather too warm, ordered the workmen to knock off night duty. Then the Board of Revenue in Peking ran short of copper coins, and pressed the manager of the Canton mint to send up all the copper coin available. The output at present is very large indeed.

INSURING A MAGISTRATE.

The new Nam Hoi Magistrate, Woo Ming Poon, has insured himself for $10,000. Mr. Morris J. Isaac, the Manager of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company in Canton, was the contracting party.

ACCIDENT TO THE "PAUL BEAU."

Yesterday afternoon, while the French packet *Paul Beau* was leaving her moorings, the chains somehow fouled her propellers at the after buoy and she was unable to leave for Hongkong. She was towed away to Fong Chen, opposite the Shameen, where she anchored. This morning her sister ship the *Charles Hardouin* arrived, and after discharging all her cargo, hurried on loading the *Paul Beau's* cargo of silk, and left for Hongkong at 10 a.m. to catch the German mail. The *Paul Beau* got fixed up by about six o'clock in the evening and left for Hongkong without any passengers or cargo. She will probably have to go into dock for repairs.

JAPANESE TUTORS.

Seventy-three Japanese tutors arrived here yesterday. I will watch and let you know more about them later.

IMPORTATIONS TO CHINA.

A VEXATIOUS RESTORATION.

According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, notice was recently given by the Chinese Government to the effect that on and after October 1st next all goods imported into Chinese ports must have a shipping number plainly printed on them, and all importers of goods having no shipping numbers will have to forfeit their right to the refunding of the import duty paid on such goods, when re-exported. Neglect to place these numbers on packages also renders importers liable to a fine. Japanese exporters are much perturbed by this notice of the Chinese authorities, and they have addressed a memorial to the Foreign Office, asking that measures be taken to induce the Chinese Government to withdraw the new rule or make suitable amendments. The Japanese exporters complained that they will feel this new restriction very heavily and their business will be seriously hampered by the new rule. It has never been the custom to number the package in shipping goods. The rule will interfere particularly with the shipment of cotton yarn. It is pointed out that yarn is packed in two different ways. That packed in the European way can easily be numbered by means of a stencil; but the numbering of that packed under the system adopted by the Japanese (in straw matting) is rendered very difficult. A stencil cannot be used and numbering can only be done by brush, which requires great trouble and time, besides which lettering on straw matting is very liable to be rubbed off in transit. Japanese goods are generally packed in a manner which renders the printing of numbers on the package extremely difficult and troublesome. Hence the complaints regarding the new rule.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CONFIRMATION.

On the 2nd August we reproduced from our Shanghai contemporary a statement on high authority that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is being renewed and extended

Later in the day we received a communication, from a private but well-informed source, confirming that. Our informant adds that several incidental clauses are known to be already agreed upon by the respective Governments.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of this company was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Queen's Buildings, on the 28th July. There were present Messrs. G. H. Medhurst (Chairman), G. R Edwards (Secretary), J. W. C. Bonnar, A. G. Barrett, J. D. Auld, W. H. Wickham and J. Skinner.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your possession for some days, and with your permission, we will take them as read. The figures we have been able to lay before you this year, while not being so good as those of last year, are we consider, satisfactory. The falling off in receipts we attribute, not so much to the competition — although it has been very keen—as to the general depression in trade that has existed during the year under review. You will notice from the profit and loss account that the expenditure is some $1,800 less than last year: this would have been considerably further reduced but for the travelling expenses of our superintendents, who have visited Manila, Singapore, Shanghai and Japan with a view to extending our business. The stock of material on hand has been very carefully examined and checked, and due provision made for goods that show any signs of deterioration. Since the close of the company's financial year, we have opened a branch in Singapore. Before taking this step we made very careful enquiries regarding the amount of business we were likely to obtain, and were satisfied from the reports of our superintendent and agents there that it would be advantageous to establish the company at that port. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders desire to ask.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts which have already been published.

Mr. WICKHAM seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BONNAR proposed, and Mr. SKINNER seconded, the re-election of Mr. W. H. Potts as auditor.

Agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Thanks for your attendance.

SEA BATHING AT HONGKONG.

We take the following amusing paragraph from the Hongkong correspondence of the *N.C. Daily News*:—

Sea Bathing certainly occupies a large share of the thoughts and time of the Hongkongese these days; and the people are no longer classified as Freetraders, Weslayans, Liberals, or Anti-Radiumites. (There is such a Society, by the way, who object to the discovery of the new metal as "unwarranted by the scriptures." No. Not here.) The social distinctions are now drawn between one bathing party and another. "Which bathing party do you belong to?" is equivalent to the school boy's "Who's your father?" I had a chat with the nearly-naked representative of a great Power the other afternoon, in seven feet of water. There was what you would call quite a flow of conversation, the only interruption to which was when a tiny prawn started an excavation works on the Consular big toe. He appeared to be feeling bored then, and swam away. There was a well-known broker, too, busily watering his stock as if there had not been so many failures last settlement. Voices, as you know, carry far over water, and a scrap of conjugal conversation that made a group of horrid bachelors snigger was to this effect:—"and it's just horrid of you to make me stay in the water when my new costume's the prettiest here." Swimming is truly a valuable accomplishment, and everybody should practice it There were seven launches in one bay last evening and a man to whom I owe a little money gave me quite a lot of practice. I wasn't prepared to settle just then, so, like Russia, I was anxious to—ahem!—float alone.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. RAY.

Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. H. Ray, which occurred at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A. Mr. Ray was long identified with Hongkong. He came out here in 1865, when he joined the now defunct firm of Messrs. Heard and Co. He afterwards joined the China Traders Insurance Co., with which firm he was connected until he left the Colony. In appreciation of his services this company, at its annual meeting held on the 15th December, 1903, granted Mr. Ray a retiring allowance of £900 per annum. The chairman of the company, Mr. E. Goetz, in recommending this, stated that "Mr. Ray had been in charge of the company's affairs since 1870 —a period of 33 years. In 1875, when the company was practically reconstituted, Mr. Ray was appointed its first secretary, and that position he held during the succeeding 28 years, until forced to relinquish office through a complete and deplorable break down in health." "In the sound and satisfactory position in which our company stands to-day," continued Mr. Goetz, "Mr. Ray has left a fitting memorial to the best years of a strenuous life spent wholly and devotedly in its service, and although unhappily we cannot restore his shattered health, you will, I am sure cordially support your directors in their desire to in some measure recognise his long and faithful services, by ensuring to him a freedom from anxiety in the years of retirement that may be left to him." Mr. Ray was also a prominent mason, and when he left the Colony was the past senior warden of the district grand lodge.

ALLEGED ADULTERATED MILK.

Wong Cheong Fai of No. 237 Hollywood Road, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on August 3rd charged with selling adulterated milk.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (who represented the defendant) called Li Yu, merchant, trading in foreign goods, who stated that he knew the defendant's shop, and was in the habit of frequently going there. The defendant sold iced drinks and sweets. His sign-board which was displayed over the shop had on it Chinese words equivalent to "ice beaten with milk" or "ice cream milk." He did not sell fresh milk, and there was nothing to lead customers to believe that they would be supplied with fresh milk. The coolie who purchased the milk in question came into the shop and said in Chinese "iced beaten milk." The defendant supplied him with some of his mixture, but did not cool it.

His Worship—The charge is brought under the sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, and the defendant is charged with supplying goods to the prejudice of a customer. I am satisfied that in the sale in question the customer has not been prejudiced. A similar case to the present is that of Sandys v. Small, the defendant being a licensed victualler and having a sign displayed over his shop "all spirits sold here are mixed." In that case it was held that no offence had been committed. The defendant's sign clearly read "Ice beaten with milk," and the evidence is that it could not have been taken for fresh milk. The customer must have known that he was getting an adulterated article, and therefore the sale was not to his prejudice. I do not wish to depreciate the Ordinance, which is very useful, and highly necessary for the protection of the public, but before a prosecution can succeed it is necessary that the adulteration should be such as would be calculated to deceive. The defendant i therefore discharged.

BRITISH NAVAL COAL SUPPLY

AN ALLEGATION.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press*, referring to the sale of two Welsh collieries to a German syndicate, alleges that there is a practice of selling Welsh coal to foreigners, from whom the English navy buys it back at a price considerably enhanced. If this can be substantiated, there is an opening for another enquiry.

CHINA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Discussing the Chinese request to be represented at the Peace Conference, the *Jiji* says: As the concerted action of Russia and China in this respect will no doubt have the effect of retarding the progress of the peace negotiations, the Japanese Government must try to rid China of her illusion. Japan should make it known to China in unequivocal terms that she will not allow the interference of a third party in the peace conference under any pretext or circumstances whatever. What we deplore, continues our contemporary, is that Japan's diplomatic influence towards China is not in sufficient proportion to the brilliant successes achieved in the field of arms. China would never have taken the ill-considered move she has taken if Japanese diplomacy had been sufficiently careful and cautious so as to nip any movement inimical to Japan's interests in the bud.

The Tokyo *Asahi* says:—The Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria disappeared with the Russian occupation of the province, which circumstance has forced Japan to the present war. The nominal existence of China's sovereignty in Manchuria is as true to-day, as declared by China, as it was before the war, but that means nothing to China so long as it is only an empty name. If China does not want the restitution of the province through Japan the latter may retain it hers lf, keeping China's sovereignty intact at the same time, exactly as Russia has done. China should consider twice before she acts in an unfriendly manner towards Japan, as her action may be fraught with grave consequences.

The *Kokumin* says:—China, it would seem, does not fully realise her real position. The reason that China must remain an outsider so far as the disposal of Manchuria is concerned is clear from the fact that she had declared her neutrality in the war waged on Manchurian soil for the recovery of the province from Russia. China has remained an on-looker throughout the play, and, when Japan's triumph is assured and she is about to gather in the fruits of her victory. China steps in and wishes to play a leading part. Such an action, however convenient it may be to China, is very annoying to Japan. Japan's policy regarding Manchuria is as clearly set forth by his Majesty in his declaration of war against Russia, to maintain the integrity of China and to make Manchuria an open market to the world. If Japan had designs on Chinese territory she would not have suffered for want of pretext and opportunity to carry out her intention. China ought to disarm herself of any suspicion she may entertain towards Japan, concludes the *Kokumin*, and, disregarding any gratuitous advice that is offered her by Muscovite agents, she may rely upon the good faith of Japan.

UNUSUAL METHOD OF PACIFIC TRANSPORT.

The *Chefoo Daily News* reports:—

A huge raft containing 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. This is the gigantic plan of a new company just organized under the laws of British Columbia and which is to be a branch of the Robertson Raft Company of San Francisco. At the head of the concern is H. R. Robertson, who is said to have made vast sums by his success in rafting lumber from northern points to San Francisco.

Except for an accident to the first one or two big rafts, which broke loose, all the huge rafts have been brought safely to port. They are, nevertheless, looked upon with considerable fear bo seafaring men and shipowners, who regard the bulky rafts as menaces which should be prohibited from going to sea.

The Robertson people, despite this opposition, appear determined to extend their field of operations, and will send to Shanghai—or at least start it in that direction—a larger raft of big logs than has ever been put together. From present plans it will be towed by one or more of the most powerful tugboats of San Francisco accompanied by a collier or oil steamer with fuel for the tugs.

BOW-AND-ARROW DECLARED OBSOLETE.

A Chinese Imperial Edict dated July 21st is thus translated by a contemporary:—

It was with the bow and arrow that our Imperial dynasty conquered the "World" (China) and for this reason archery on horseback has ever since been a sine qua non in the curriculum for the examination of officers and in drilling the soldiers of our armies. Times, however, have changed, and the bow and arrow have since become obsolete in the face of constantly changing invention in warlike weapons. Filled with the desire to follow our illustrious ancestors, who make it a rule to take up all things that show a superiority over those in vogue, we hereby command that all princes, dukes, nobles, and ministers of the Manchu race shall lend their attention to the study of modern military matters so that they may be well prepared for warlike emergencies. Let them not be satisfied with superficial things only. Manchus who are required by law to be equipped with bows when appearing in audience before us are hereby excused from holding this weapon, while those officers and men following the Court from one place to another, or when entering the Imperial Palaces to mount guard should all the more be careful to equip themselves with proper modern arms in place of obsolete ones. As to the annual selection of men for the Imperial Guards Corps, and the selection of Manchus to serve in the Manchu regiments, we hereby command the Imperial Chamberlains to act in conjunction with the Board of War to consider the best way in which to meet modern requirements under the present circumstances.

THE BOYCOTT RIOTING AT AMOY.

The *N.-C. Daily News* understands that upon receipt of the disturbing news from Amoy the Committee in charge of Boycott matters at Shanghai, at once telegraphed to the principal merchants and gentry of that port exhorting them to maintain control of their fellow citizens and showing how foolish it is for the people of Amoy to act so rowdily. "You should," said the dispatch, "continue friendly relations with every American in your midst and act courteously as usual towards them. Our dispute is not with American merchants, officials, and missionaries here, nor with American merchants in the States. We merely want just treatment for our countrymen going to the United States, and if we cannot get our wish we merely show our displeasure by refusing to buy things of American manufacture, that is all. We must not quarrel or illtreat Americans in our midst, the majority of whom heartily decry the action of those concerned in the States. It is, therefore, to be earnestly hoped that you people of Amoy keep to the letter of our programme already decided amongst us namely, abstain from buying or contracting for American goods until we get our wish, which is very simple and does not require any exertion or bullying on the part of the mob. There is no use for such things at all. We are heartily sorry that you have done such things in Amoy and sincerely hope people of other cities will not follow your bad example."

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AT SHANGHAI.

Attempts have been made more than once to start a genuinely co-operative store in Shanghai, but they have failed from two causes: the difficulty of getting customers to pay cash down: and the difficulty of getting directors with the requisite special knowledge, and the leisure to look after the details of the management. Anothor and more promising attempt is now being made, says the *N. C. Daily News*, as will have been learnt from the prospectus of the Shanghai International Stores Co-operative Society, Ld. The scheme is a well-considered one, and the prospects of success are decidedly good, though, of course, a very much larger capital will be required before the stores can be opened, while the shares are so small that every customer can easily be a Member of the Society

ALLEGED BUREAUCRATIC DISHONESTY AT AMOY.

An interesting Chinese Imperial decree published on 24th July was translated in the *N.-C. Daily News* as follows:—We have received a memorial from the Ministry of Commerce (Shangpu) charging the Bureau of Commerce (Shau Chenchu) of the port of Amoy, Fukien province, of many irregularities, and recommending that the part of the Bureau's duty to protect Chinese merchants and traders who have returned to their homes from abroad be handed over for the furture to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Amoy. As we are now embraking on a course of reform, all matters affecting the commercial branch of our Government are of the utmost importance. Indeed, we have already repeatedly issued decrees enjoining upon the officials of the places concerned to give substantial protection to all Chinese merchants and traders returning home from abroad. If, as the said Ministry charges, the Bureau of Commerce of Amoy has been guilty of many irregularities, we command the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Amoy to take over the duty of protecting all Chinese returned from abroad and prevent them from being imposed upon by dishonest gentry and evil characters. The said Chamber of Commerce will be required to appoint a special Committee to take the direction of affairs in this matter and they shall be made responsible to the Ministry of Commerce. We further command the various Taotais of Fukien province to act in conjunction with the said Chamber in all matters concerning the protection of merchants and traders of all classes so that there may be mutual support given between officials and merchants.

THE HONGKONG GARDENS.

A correspondent requests us to "write something" about the "disgraceful way in which the Public Gardens are closed to Europeans by the unrestricted admission of low class Chinese." He states that it is not the "long coated Chinese" he objects to, but the half-clad and other non-respectable persons who crowd these beautiful grounds, lolling on and monopolising the seats in an offensive manner, spitting and making disagreeable noises in their throats, staring impudently at ladies; and in other objectionable ways making the gardens impossible for European residents. We have noticed some of the features our correspondent refers to; but apart from opening our correspondence column for suggestions, do not see what can be done at present.

The Government will not be disposed to imitate the Shanghai Municipal Council, or we might suggest that one half be reserved for Chinese, and the other for Europeans. In the northern port each community, Chinese and Foreign, has its own garden. There is a difference of opinion here. We have been informed that Europeans do not patronise the Gardens because of the things mentioned above; and we have been told that they would not go in any great number even if some exclusive policy were to be adopted.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

Although Hongkong was fortunate enough to escape the ravages of the late typhoon, shipping to and from the port had not the same good luck. The German steamer *Hans Wagner*, Captain Cargermann, when about 300 miles from Hongkong was struck by the typhoon on the 24th July. The damage done has not yet been estimated by the Marine Surveyor, but is believed to be very considerable, as a quantity of deck cargo, parts of the deck houses and one life boat are stated to have been washed away.

The German steamer *Verona*, which arrived from Amoy yesterday, two and a half days late, also had a trying time. Although not very much damaged, the moments during which the typhoon lasted were very anxious ones for the crew, and the ship was blown 200 miles to the north eastward of her course.

THE PASSION FOR OPIUM.

A CURIOUS SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

Previous Police Court reports have revealed some of the many methods resorted to by the opium smoker to obtain the drug without paying the lawful price thereof. The following case explains a new way in which the luxury is obtained. On the 1st August a native, residing at No. 32 Connaught Road West, was arrested for having 1·5 lbs. of raw opium coverings in his possession. He was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. The case was remanded until the 4th instant, bail being allowed in the sum of $1,000.

Mr. Hogarth, Excise Officer, informed a *Daily Press* reporter that a certain amount of juice saturates the coverings in which opium is wrapped. On the 27th ultimo the Opium Farmer had a number of these coverings analysed, and found that they yielded 25 per cent. of dry opium, equalling 35.7 per cent. of moist opium.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE BY SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Race Club held at the Grand Stand on July 25th, it was decided that the club should purchase B. C. Lot 361 A, with the buildings thereon known as Mokawk Terrace, for the sum of Tls. 150,000. By purchasing this property the danger of any obstruction being raised to the view of the straight run in from the grand stand is permanently done away with. We understand that the former owner was Mr. Henry Morriss, himself one of the principal supporters of the Club.

THE SHAUKIWAN MURDER.

Further evidence was adduced before Mr F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on July 28 in the Shaukiwan suspected murder case. Lai Yut Ming, a priest, stated that as he was walking towards Shaukiwan on the night of the 20th June, he noticed three men land from a rowing boat. The defendant, Cheung Fat, was one of them. Inspector Robertson's testimony was to the effect that he found no mark of violence on the body, and appearances pointed to the fact that death was due to drowning. On examining the boat he found a board with fresh blood stains on it

The case was again remanded.

H.M.S. "HUMBER."

BECOMES A PASSENGER BOAT.

The *Humber*, recently sold by the Admiralty, has been in the hands of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the last 22 days undergoing extensive alterations so as to carry first class and steerage passengers between Hongkong, Laichow and Kwang-chow-wan. The plates of the vessel have been found in excellent condition, a great credit to the Admiralty. The engines, also, were found in very good order. The steamer will be ready to take up her run on the first or second of August. She has been renamed the *Lucia Vittoria*.

THE BATTERY PATH AFFAIR.

CHARGE ALTERED TO MANSLAUGHTER.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on July 31st the case in which Aaron Ellis was charged with the murder of Gunner Richard Sampson, R.G.A., was called on.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, applied for permission to alter the charge from murder to that of manslaughter. The accused pleaded not guilty

Mr. P. W. Goldring on behalf of the defendant applied for bail. He understood that the Crown Solicitor offered no objection to the accused being allowed out on two personal bonds of $5,000 each. Bail was allowed, and the hearing of the case was set down for 8th August.

SIDELIGHT ON SHANGHAI ASSESSMENTS.

The following, from the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 26th, shows how the value of land in Shanghai has appreciated:—

The sale which was advertised to take place at 11.30 a.m. yesterday, at the salesroom of Messrs. Nöel, Murray & Co., Ld., of a plot of ground registered in the British Consulate under title deed as Lot No. 1259 situated at the corner of the Peking and Kweichow Roads, measuring 5m. 6f. 11. 6th., and belonging to the estate of the late Mathew Wright Boyd, deceased, the one time popular manager of the Chartered Bank here, created more than usual interest, the attendance being very large and representative. A rough estimate of the aggregate wealth present was fully Tls. 15,000,000, and included such well known men as Messrs. Chun-bing-him, Yuen-cheong, Chu li-chee, Law-sung, Chu-pao-san, Cheap Jack, Chow Ka-chee, and many of the leading compradores and proprietors of silk, piece goods, and other hongs, as well as a thoroughly representative gathering of foreign landed proprietors. After the reading of the conditions of sale by Mr. G. W. Noel, the auctioneer, the bidding started at Tls. 50,000 and was rapidly advanced to Tls. 72,000 when the bids dropped from advances of thousands to those of five hundred taels until the land was finally knocked down at Tls. 84,500 to Mr. C. Selby Moore, on behalf of a native friend. The assessed value of the land, it may be noted, is Tls. 41,184.

TWO LAND OFFICES.

In a *Government Gazette* extraordinary on the 1st inst. was published the following order, made by the Governor in Council under Section 4 of the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1905), on 31st July.

It is hereby ordered that there shall be established two District Land Offices for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905, and it is further ordered that for the purposes of the said Ordinance the New Territories shall be divided into two districts, viz :—

(A.) One District to be hereafter called and known as the "Northern District" to include the whole of the New Territories situate on the mainland excepting such portion thereof as is known as "New Kowloon" and including all islands which are East of Longitude 114.10 and North of Latitude 22.15, excepting the islands of Tunglung, Futau Chau and Slope Island.

(B.) Another district to be called the "Southern District" to include that portion of the New Territories known as "New Kowloon" and the remainder of the islands in the New Territories not included in the Northern District.

And it is further ordered that the office for the Northern District shall be situate at Tai Po in the New Territories, and the office for the Southern District shall be situate at the building known as Beaconsfield in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Government House,
Port Edward.
Weihaiwei, 23rd June, 1905.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th March last, regarding the tenure of Weihaiwei, a copy of which was transmitted to the Colonial Office, I have the honour, by direction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inform you that His Majesty's Government do not consider that the British tenure of Weihaiwei is affected or is likely to be affected by the result of the operations now in progress in the Far East.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. Stewart Lockhart
(Commissioner).

H. L. Beer, Esq.,
Head Master,
Weihaiwei School.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sailing ship *A. G. Ropes*, from Hongkong to Baltimore via the Horn, lost all her spars except her foremast and bowsprit in a typhoon off the Loochoos on the 17th, but succeeded in making the Kii channel, and was towed into Kobe by the steamer *Spezia*.

"I wanted to see the time," was the impudent remark of a native when charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court on Saturday with the larceny of a watch from the residence of the Rev. J. H. France at Kowloon. His Worship sentenced the man to two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

The output of gold in Japan last year is stated to have shown an increase of 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year. It is believed that this year the yield will exhibit a still greater advance, and it is estimated that in Kagoshima Prefecture alone, gold to the value of 10,000,000 Yen will be obtained by the end of next December.

An explosion of a magazine, containing 8,000 catties of smokeless powder, belonging to the Chinese troops at Woosung, occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 23rd July at 5.30 o'clock. No lives fortunately were lost. It is claimed that the explosion was due to spontaneous combustion owing to the very dry and hot weather of the previous days.

The Hotel Metropole Co., Ltd., at Shanghai held its first annual meeting on July 24th. Although a great deal of money ($10,561) had to be spent on improvements, it was all met by the first year's earnings, which further provided interim an dividend of four per cent, and a final dividend of six per cent and left $4,699 to carry forward. There are still 500 shares unissued.

It is reported in our Chinese paper, the *Chung Ngoi San Po*, that the Viceroy proposes to employ the yamen of the ex-Governor as an "Anti-opium Office." Officers who are over forty years of age will be ordered to reside in the office to abandon the opium-smoking habit. It is also proposed to prepare opium in that office, where prepared opium will be sold in retail and wholesale, and no other place in the province of Kwangtung is to be allowed to prepare it.

The Japanese comment here reproduced illumines the supposed "severity" of a recent sentence. "In this connection it may be pointed out that the offence charged against Captain Bougouin was one which the law could not overlook, but so soon as the law was fully vindicated, the Emperor is represented as feeling that the occasion is one demanding leniency." Obviously, the sentence was never intended to be enforced. Our allies continue to improve as our acquaintance ripens.

In both England and America, there appears to be considerable feeling against too rapidly driven autocars. One American minister has directed a sermon exclusively at reckless chauffeurs. He quotes Nahum, ch. 2, v. 4, as a "prophecy" of the motor nuisance:—"The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightning." Prophecy or no prophecy, the text is aptly chosen.

The following alleged acknowledgment by Li Hung-chang of the gift of a fine bull terrier sent him by an English admirer appears in *Cherry Blossoms*, the *Nagasaki Press* monthly:—"My Dear Sir.—While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that, as for myself I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh; but my attendants, to whom I handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice.—Your devoted LI."

"Common-sense" writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* that men who have studied the history of Japan's intercourse with the Foreign Powers will appreciate the importance of China's *not* throwing herself wide open, till the time arrives when she could say to the world, as Japan did, "We permit your subjects to travel and reside in any part of our country, but you must surrender your right of extraterritoriality." Unfortunately, China is not Japan. The Japanese Emperor's order to respect foreigners is sufficient protection anywhere in Japan. Can as much be said in China?

COMMERCIAL.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, dated, Yokohama, July 15th, 1905, has the following :—

IMPORTS

Yarn.—Demand fallen off, and no fresh sales reported. Shirtings —Market quiet. Small business in Greys and Whites; something also done in Cambrics to arrive. Fancy Cottons and Woollens. — Very little doing; the looked-for improvement in demand has not yet shown itself. Metals.—Market quiet, and the few sales effected have been at reduced prices. Kerosene.—Market steady, with upward tendency. Sugar. — No improvement has taken place in quotations, and the market has remained flat with little or nothing doing in any direction. Indigo.—A slightly better feeling prevails, and there is some disposition to operate.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—In consequence of a general decline in price for medium grades of Filatures, a moderate business has been done at the quotations given below. High grade Filatures and Re-reels are very scarce, and but few transactions have taken place in these silks, quotations for them being more or less nominal. Some complaints are made about the quality of this season's Raws, Sinshiu Filatures more especially being below the normal level.

Waste silk and Cocoons. — No settlements. Present stock is estimated at 4,000 piculs, viz :— Noshi, 1,570 piculs; Kibiso, 2,330 piculs; Sundries, 100 piculs; Pierced Cocoons, — piculs.

Tea.—The second crop has come down in fairly large quantities during the interval. With one or two exceptions, however, buyers take little interest in offerings, which compare poorly with earlier Teas. Heavy buying by native firms in the Tea districts keeps prices firm. Total settlements from May 1st to July 15th amount to 86,848 piculs, against 130,000 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

Fish Oil continues dull. Holders seem willing to meet buyers, who are operating, however, very cautiously. Copper.—No change to report.

TEA.

Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular, dated, Shanghai, 22nd July, 1905, states :—Black Tea — During the interval no settlements have been made on this market, and only a few further musters have shewn. Hankow advices of 14th instant, give total arrivals 614,780 half-chests, against 754,996 half-chests last year. The stock in native hands was 55,133 half-chests, against 27,964 half-chests same date last year. Green Tea.—Pingsuey.—The market has been better supplied with musters, and, although buying has not been general, a fair business has been put through at slightly easier rates. Extra first gunpowder has been in demand at Tls. 58-60, first gunpowder at Tls. 38-48, second at Tls. 29-33, per picul. Country Teas.—Arrivals from the Moyune District are small, chops with "good" cup quality have been in demand at Tls 32-33½. Medium quality teas at Tls. 27-30, and common grades at Tls. 23-25 per picul. Tienkais are only in small supply at present, Medium quality teas are finding buyers at Tls. 21-24 per picul. With the exception of the crack chop "Wing Kee" no "good" quality Tienkais have arrived. "Wing Kee" has been settled at Tls. 40 against Tls. 44 last year for the first pack; the tea is superior in cup to last year. The quality of most of the teas shewn to date is inferior to last season, the teas darken rapidly in cup, and many of the Moyune in particular are shabby in appearance. Hysons.—Very pale drawing teas are wanted and Tls. 75-85 per picul has been paid for them, and one small parcel of Moyune has fetched Tls. 87. Medium quality teas have been dealt in at full opening rates, whilst common Wenchows have been cleared off the market at an advance of Tls. 1-2 picul on opening prices. Foong Mees and Sou Mees are in very strong demand for shipment to Batoum, "good" quality Sou Mees are selling at high prices, one small line on Sou Mee fetching Tls. 110, similar quality sold for Tls. 80 per picul last year. Total settlements since 10th July :—21,418 half-chests Total settlements since opening of market to date:—43,330 half-chests, against 79,498 half-chests last year; stock, 30,834 half-chests, against 53,249 half-chests last year. Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson since opening of the market to date :- Arrivals 42,385 half-chests, settlements 29,602 half-chests, stock 12,776 half-chests

From commencement of Season the export of Tea to Great Britain has been :—

	Black, lbs.	Green lbs.
Total to date, 1905 ...	15,731,283	121,334
" 1904 ...	19,925,634	308,134
" 1903 ...	5,588,746	564.134

From commencement of Season the export of Tea to other European Ports has been :—

	Black, lbs.	Brick, lbs.	Green, lbs.
Total to date, 1905..	1,441,068	1,467	—
" 1904..	14,185,082	2,335,466	234,134
" 1903..	1,657,448	—	107.067

SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Silk Circular, dated Shanghai, June 23rd, 1905, states :—The Home Markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11/10½ and in Lyons at Fcs. 32.75. Raw Silk.—Practically no business has taken place this week in Tsatlees. Coarse Silks and Kashings have been in fair demand. Yellow Silk.—Very little doing. Hand Filatures.—Nothing doing. Steam Filatures.—Nothing doing. Waste Silk.—No business of importance in new waste has been reported. For No. 1 Curlies 75 Tls. is asked. For Kading Frisonets 70.20.10 Tls. 26/27. Woozie Filatures Flosses Tls. 34/35 nett to Filature. Fil. Long Waste from Tls 105/110 nett, these prices being mostly above home ideas. Double Cocoons are in demand for Japan.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 5th August.

Quotations are:	Allowance net to 1 catty.			
Malwa New	$1200	to	—	per picul.
Malwa Old	$1280	to	—	do.
Malwa Older	$1340	to	—	do.
Malwa V. Old	$1400	to	—	do.
Persian fine quality	$1050	to	—	do.
Persian extra fine	$1120	to	—	do.
Patna New	$1150	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	$1117½	to	—	do.
Benares New	$ —	to	—	do.
Benares Old	$1075	to	—	do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s, Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai 27th July, 1905, states :—Writing last week, the day after the first meeting of the various trade representatives, and others, at which it was decided to institute a boycott on American goods and products, we had been unable to obtain much enlightenment, either from our Native friends or the leading Foreign Importers, and we wrote what was the gist of the consensus of opinions we had gathered up to that time from both sources. A few days afterwards we found that our Report had suddenly sprung into quite unlooked for, and we may say wholly undesired, importance, and what we had written in our innocent and simple desire to record the trend of current events, and the popular views held by those interested in this trade on the subject, was pounced upon as inimical to the cause, it being considered that the views we expressed would be disseminated throughout the United States and so prejudice China's claims for more reasonable treatment. When we became acquainted with the results of the various Meetings that were held subsequent to the writing of that Report, and thus knew better the seriousness of the movement, we issued the following supplement on the 24th inst., in time for the European Mail :—"The Boycott movement against American imports mentioned in our last Circular has assumed much more serious proportions than was anticipated would be the case, and subsequent Meetings on the question have been very numerous and comprehensive in their composition, even the Coolie class taking it up. We appear to have been somewhat misinformed as to the details of what took place at the Meeting on the 19th instant, which we regret: but since then more concerted plans of action have been promulgated and it is now beyond question that a very serious menace to trade is staring Importers in the face. The ultimate consequences are entirely ignored by those who are egging on the movement, and it is difficult to see where it will stop if some substantial guarantees are not forthcoming that China will in future be accorded more fair and liberal treatment, as regards immigration, by the United States Government. Although the form of retaliation that has been decided on is an unusual one to apply against a great Nation, it is certainly drastic, and is probably the only remedy that could be adopted by a people whose Government shows such supineness to their most vital interests. The very important and valuable financial position now occupied by the Cotton Manufacturers of the United States, to mention only one interested class, should be sufficiently strong to see that the long complained of wrongs are righted, and that fair treatment be conceded to the Country which is expected to play such an all important part in their future export trade." The excessively hot weather, and possibly other influences, have served to keep the market in a state of quiescence during the interval. No special news has come in from our dependencies, but judging by the clearances Tintsin and Newchwang are in the most satisfactory state. Business done has been of the most meagre description, and the apathetic state of the market is worthy of the oppressive weather. The Manchester and New York markets are still booming and very little business is possible with either of them even though it were desired. Cotton performed what has become its accustomed slump at the close of last week in Liverpool, but recovered again the day before yesterday to 6.73d. for Mid-American, while Egyptian has advanced to 7 1/16d. Fairly full supplies are still coming forward from Lancashire, the export for the two weeks ending 21st instant being twenty million yards of plain Cottons. There has been less enquiry for Yarns, but the business reported shows an improvement in prices. Local Cotton is easier, and in some quarters is expected to decline considerably.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, sailed on 4th August. For London :—8 cases blackwood ware, 16 empty gas cylinders, 70 bales canes, 25 cases narcissus bulbs, 2,762 bales hemp, 317 half chests tea (from Amoy). For Manchester:—151 bales waste silk, 3 cases silks, 100 bales waste silk, 9,662 boxes tea, 124 cases chinaware, 100 rolls matting. For Liverpool :—5 bales hemp.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th August, 1905.—The declaration of several important dividends, and especially that of a somewhat unexpectedly large interim, by the China Sugar Refining Co, has given a much needed fillip to a jaded market, and we have to report a general improvement in rates, and a much firmer tone of the market. The July settlement was again of an unsatisfactory character, and, as a consequence, forward business on any large scale has practically received its *coup de grace* by the withdrawal from the market of some of the chief operators under the general sense of insecurity and mistrust prevailing.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais remain steady with small sales during the week at $915. The London rate remains unchanged at £89. 10s. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in demand, but no shares being procurable the rate has risen to $735 without business. China Traders remain *in statu quo* with small sales at $75. It is not probable that this stock will move much until the opinion of shareholders outside Hongkong is obtained, and that will yet take some months. Cantons are on offer at $325 without finding buyers. North Chinas and Yangtszes remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have improved to $325 after small sales at $320. Chinas remain neglected at $85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have changed hands in fair lots at $26½ and close steady at that. Indo-Chinas have ruled steady at $93 with buyers, but very few shares have changed hands during the week, and at time of closing shares are wanted at $93½ with no supply. Other stocks under this heading have ruled quiet and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars ruled firm in the early part of the week at $218 and $219, but no sellers come forward, and upon the declaration of an interim dividend of $10, rates went up by leaps and bounds to $245. Not many shares changed hands, but sales were effected at $225, $230, $232, $233, $235, $240, $245 for 31st inst., while a forward demand was not able to be satisfied: the market closes at $245. Buyers in a somewhat excited condition, but with some slight symptons of settling down. Luzons have further declined to $27 with sellers.

MINING.—Raubs have gone back to $3 with sellers; no sales.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet and neglected at $195 with no buyers. Kowloon Wharves are still in demand at the improved rate of $100, after small sales at $98, but no shares seem to be available. Farnhams advanced to Tls. 143 in the early part of the week in Shanghai, but have again declined to Tls. 141.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled very firm and a small but steady demand at $117, $118 and $ 19, meeting with no response, the rate gradually rose without sales to $120, at which shares are

now wanted, but still without bringing any into the market. West Points have also been in demand and the rate has risen to $53 ex div. Hongkong Hotels have been more or less neglected, but the market is steady at $146 after a small sale. Humphreys have changed hands at $12½ and $13¼ closing with sellers at $12½ a d probable buyers at $12¼.

COTTON MILLS.—All the Shanghai Mills show advances. Hongkongs have changed hands in small lots at $16 for September, but sellers at $15½ cash rule the market at time of closing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency have improved to $6.50 with buyers and United Asbestos are enquired for at $8.25 ex div., after small sales. China Providents and Watsons are in demand at quotations without finding sellers, and Green Islands have advanced to $27 after small sales at $26. Ices are offering at $237½ ex div. without finding buyers.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

QUOTATIONS.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	$200	$103
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	$125	$915, sellers London, £89. 10s.
National B. of China	£5	$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	12s. 6d.	$6½, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	$12	$11.75
China Light & P. Co.	$10	$10
China Provident	$10	$8¾, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 49
Hongkong	$10	$15½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 45
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 56
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 180
Dairy Farm	$6	$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co...	Tls. 100	Tls. 141
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$50	$100, buyers
H. & W. Dock	$50	$195 sellers
New Amoy Dock...	$6¾	$17, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 190
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	$25	$28, sellers $26, new issue, sel.
G. Island Cement. ...	$10	$27, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric.	$10	$15½, sellers
Do. New	$5	$10, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways...	$100	$212½
Hongkong Hotel Co.	$50	$146, sales
Hongkong Ice Co.....	$25	$237½, sellers x.d.
Hongkong Rope Co....	$50	$152
H'kong S. Waterboat	$10	$15, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	$50	$325, sellers
China Fire.....	$20	$85, sellers
China Traders	$25	$75, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	$50	$325, sales & sel.
North China.....	£5	Tls. 82
Union	$100	$735, buyers
Yangtsze	$60	$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	$100	$120, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	$10	$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	$30	$40
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 121
West Point Building	$50	$53, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	$490
Raubs.....	18 10	$3, sellers
Philippine Co.	$10	$9½, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar.....	$100	$245, buyers
Luzon Sugar.....	$100	$27, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	$25	$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	$50	$35, sellers
H., Canton & M. ...	$15	$26½, sales & buy.
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£10	$93½, buyers
Shell Transport Co	£1	21s., sellers
Do. Preference...	£10	£8. 10s.
Star Ferry	$10	$33, sellers
Do. New.....	$5	$25, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	$50	$50
South China M. Post.	$25	$21, sellers
Steam Laundry Co. ..	$5	$8
Do. New.....	$3	$7¾, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	$10	$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	$10	$11¾, sellers
Watkins.....	$10	$7, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S...	$10	$13, buyers
United Asbestos	$4	$8¼, sales & buy.
Do. Founders	$10	$180 ex div.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

MANILA STOCKS.

The following quotations are made by Messrs. W. A. Fitton & Co., of Manila, on the last Friday in each month.

STOCK.	When established	Capital.	No. of Shares	Value.	Paid up	Reserve.	Last Dividend and When paid.	Quotation.
BANKS.								
Banco Español-Filipino	1852	P1,500,000	15,000	P100	all	+ P600,000	8 per cent. for year ended 31st Dec., 1904	P150, sellers
CIGAR COMPANIES.								
Alhambra ...	1895	600,000	3000	P200	all	None.	None since 1895	Nominal (a) P150.
Germinal	1899	P1,817,757	750	P100	all	P98,878.27	4 per cent. for year ended 31st Dec., 1904; written off P35,000	Sellers (a) P150.
Maria Cristina	1901	135,000,000	300	P450	all	None.	5 per cent. for year ended 31st Dec., 1904.	Sellers, no buyers (a) P450.00
Docks.								
Varadero de Cabancuan slip	1884	450,000	1,000	P100	all	++ P270,931.77	4 per cent. for half yr. ended March 31st last	Sellers at (a) P100.00.
SUGARS.								
Batan Coal Mining Co. ...	1902	1,000,000	5000	P100	all	None.	None	Nominal (a) P150.
Compañia Maritima	1897	3,000,000	6,000	P100	all	None.	1841380 carried to credit of P. & L. a/c 31/12/04	Sellers (a) P200.00
Fábrica de Hielo (Ice Co.)	1886	$50,000.00	500	all	all	P69,224.05	10 per cent. Dec. 31st 1904 making 15 per cent. for year	Sales (a) P84.
Montserrat Bakery Co. ...	1895	20,000.00	50	all	all	First year.	First year	Nominal (a) P100.
Philippines Co.	1904	675,000.00	67,500	10.00	all	None.	None	Buyers (a) P9.00

\+ { Reserve Fund... ... ... P225,000.
do. voluntary P675,000.

* P2584.83 carried to debit of P. & L. a/c 20/4/05.

§ Hongkong Currency.

++ { Reserve Fund P105,263.91.
do. voluntary P165,667.86.

** P14,083.03 carried to debit of new account on 2 yrs working

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report, for the week ending July 27th, 1905, states:—The business during the past week has been to a great measure confined to short sales covering for the July settlement, which takes place to-morrow. This is a heavy settlement, but we have every reason to suppose that it will go through comfortably. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/7¾. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. No business reported locally. The market is quoted in the South at $915 sales. Marine and Fire Insurance.—Business is reported in China Traders at $73 ex 73; North Chinas Tls. 82. Shipping.—The market for Indo-Chinas has remained steady during the week, opening with sales at Tls. 66 and 65¼ for July. It rose gradually, Tls. 66, 66¼, 67, 67¼ and 67½ for July. October shares were placed at Tls. 68, 68½, 69 and 69½. For November Tls. 68¾, December Tls. 69½, 70, 71, and later at Tls. 70. Ordinary Tug Shares were placed at Tls. 60. Docks & Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyds. A large business has been done in these at slightly weakening rates. The market opened on the 20th with sales at Tls. 143 for July; On 21st Tls. 141 July; 22nd Tls. 139 July, Tls. 140 August. On the 24th Tls. 139 cash, Tls. 139, and 138 for July. On the 25th Tls. 138 for July. On the 26th Tls. 138½ July, Tls. 139½ August, Tls. 143 and 142½ October, and Tls. 145 for December. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. We have to report a good business in this stock during the week, and at fairly steady rates. The market opened with sales for July at Tls. 190; Tls. 193 for September, and Tls. 195 December. On the 24th a demand for shares for cash raised the rate to Tls. 192½; later July shares were placed at Tls. 190 and 196 December. On the 25th July shares at Tls. 192½ and 190. On the 26th July shares were placed at Tls. 192½, 190, and 187½; sales for August at Tls. 190 and 195 December. Sugars.—Peraks were placed at Tls. 68. Mining.—Chinese Engineering at Tls. 7.40. Lands.—No business reported. Industrial.—In Cotton stocks Laou Kung Mows have been placed at Tls. 56 for cash and 60 for December. The market is strong with buyers at this rate. Ewos have been placed at Tls. 50 and are offering at even a trifle under this rate. China Flours have been placed at Tls. 82½ cum div. and 77½ ex. div. Paper and Pulps have been placed at Tls. 155 cash. Ices at Tls. 24. Langkats. The market has been quiet during the week and confined practically to shorts for to-morrow's settlement. July shares were placed at Tls. 187½, 190 and 192. August Tls. 190 and 191. October Tls. 190 and December Tls. 195. The market closes weak. Sumatras were placed at Tls. 68. Stores and Hotels.—Astor House at $31½ and 32½ cash; $32 and $31½ July; $33 for August and $34 September. Miscellaneous.—Telephones were placed at Tls. 59. Loans and Debentures.—The only business reported is in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. at Tls. 97.

EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, 5th August.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10¾
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 15/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/16
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	237
Credits 4 months' sight	240½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	193½
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, 60 days' sight	46⅛
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	140¾
Bank, on demand	141
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	140¾
Bank, on demand	141
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	71
Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	92½
ON MANILA.—On demand	92½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	8½ p.c.pm.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	113¼
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1¼ p.c.pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c.pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	62
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$10 50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$55.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27¼

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York overland:—Tea G. $1¼ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Taels 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

July— ARRIAALS.

28, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Elis. Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
28, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
28, Hong Bee, British str., from Singapore.
28, Korano, British str., from Newcastle.
28, Otterpool, British str., from Kuchinotzu.
28, Pass of Brander, Brit. str., from P'delphia.
28, Rhenania, German str., from Hamburg.
28, Taming, British str., from Manila.
28, Triumph, German str., from Tamsui.
28, Zaida, British str., from Rangoon.
29, Den of Crombie, Brit. str., from Singapore.
29, Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
29, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
29, Quinta, German str., from Bangkok.
29, Verona, German str., from Amoy.
30, Agincourt, British str., from Philadelphia.
30, Battenhall, British str., from Sourabaya.
30, Bogor, Dutch str., from Macassar.
30, Broholm, Danish str., from Iloilo.
30, Germania, German str., from Sydney.
30, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
30, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
30, Signal, German str., from Bangkok.
31, China, Austrian str., from Kobe.
31, Doric, British str., from San Francisco.
31, Eclipse, British ship, from New York.
31, Hue, French str., from Kwangchauwan.
31, Johanne, German str., from Haiphong.
31, P. E. Freidrich, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
31, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., from Sydney.
31, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
31, Sungkiang, British str., from Iloilo.
31, Tjipanas Dutch str., from Amoy.
31, Wik, German str., from Moji.
31, Yiksang, British str., from Swatow.
31, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
31, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.

August—

1, Clara Jebsen, German str., from Shanghai.
1, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
1, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
1, Scharnhorst, German str., from Yokohama
1, Zweena, British str., from Rangoon.
2, Chinkiang, British str., from Shanghai.
2, Fri, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
2, Himalaya, French str., from Marseilles
2, Indravelli, British str., from Port Natal.
2, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
2, Machaon, British str., from Liverpool.
2, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
2, Strombus, British str., from Balik Papan.
2, Taiyuan, British str., from Kuchinotzu.
2, Wallace, British str., from Moji.
3, Anghin, German str., from Bangkok.
3, Arabia, German str., from Portland.
3, Benarty, British str., from Shanghai.
3, Candia, British str., from London.
3, Capri, Italian str., from Bombay.
3, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
3, Eskdale, British str., from Hongay.
3, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.
3, Formosa, British str., from Foochow.
3, Pawnee, British str., from Singapore.
3, Shaohsing, British str., from Shanghai.
3, Thyra, Norwegian str., from Kuchinotzu.
4, Bourbon, French str., from Chefoo.
4, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
4, Siam British str., from Singapore.
4, Tean, British str., from Manila.
5, Chinhua, British str., from Canton.
5, Fooshing British str., from Samarang.
5, Glenstrae, British str., from Moji.
5, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
5, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
5, Loongmoon, German str., from Chinkiang.
5, Nord, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
5, Tremont, Amr. str., from Tacoma.
6, Ajax, British str., from Shanghai.
6, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
6, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
6, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
6, Hsieh Ho, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
6, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Canton.
6, Waishing, British str., from Wuhu.

July— DEPARTURES.

29, Alladin, British str., for Singapore.
29, Ambria, German str., for Calcutta.
29, Ardova, British str., for Newcastle.
29, Benledi, British str., for Nagasaki.
29, Chinhua, British str., for Canton.
29, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
29, Eva, Norwegian str., for Sabang.
29, Forrest Castle, British str., for Calcutta.
29, Glory, British battleship, for home.
29, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
29, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
29, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
29, Loosok, German str., for Swatow.
29, Magallanes, British str., for Saigon.
29, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
30, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
30, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., for Coast Ports.
30, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
30, Heim, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
30, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
30, Kansu, British str., for Tientsin.
30, Progress, Ger. str., for Kwangchauwan.
30, Rhenania, German str., for Shanghai.
30, Telemachus, British str., for London.
31, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
31, Otterspool, British str., for Sourabaya.

August—

1, Agincourt, British str., for Hankow.
1, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
1, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
1, C. Apcar, British str., for Calcutta.
1, Den of Crombie, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
1, Kenilworth, Amr. ship, for Newcastle.
1, Kennebec, British str., for Singapore.
1, Kweiyang, British str., for Shanghai.
1, P. E. Freidrich, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
1, Taming, British str., for Manila.
1, Tientsin, British str., for Ningpo.
2, China, Austrian str., for Singapore
2, Elis. Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.
2, Emprs. of China, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
2, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
2, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
2, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
2, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Yokohama.
2, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
2, Scharnhorst, German str., for Yokohama.
2, Verona, German str., for Manila.
3, Chinkiang, British str., for Canton.
3, Clara Jebsen, German str., for Shanghai.
3, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
3, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
3, Mercedes, British str., for Weihaiwei.
3, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
3, Zaida, British str., for Rangoon.
4, Aldershot, British str., for Kobe.
4, Benarty, British str., for Bangkok.
4, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
4, Derwent, British str., for Samarang.
4, Himalaya, French str., for Shanghai.
4, Machaon, British str., for Tacoma.
4, Pawnee, British str., for Yokohama.
4, Shaohsing, British str., for Canton.
4, Siam, British str., for Foochow.
4, Yiksang, British str., for Shanghai.
4, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
5, Bogor, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
5, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
5, Formosa, British str., for Singapore.
5, Fri, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
5, Hopsang, British str., for Samarang.
5, Rajaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
5, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
5, Tjipanas, Dutch str., for Macassar.
5, Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
5, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
6, Blackheath, British str., for Soueabaya.
6, Broholm, Danish str., for Saigon.
6, Candia, British str., for Shanghai.
6, Chinhua, British str., for Shanghai.
6, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
6, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
6, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
6, Quinta, German str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chusan*, from Kobe for Hongkong, Mr. J. Stewart; from Shanghai, Mrs. W. Ward Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Newkes, Morrison, W. Hoffmann, C. O. Major and Marinkonitsh; for Singapore, Mr. Bank's servant; for Penang, Mr. Alexander Mackie; for Bombay, Mr. Truitwein; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson; for London, Messrs. C. W. Banks, F. R. Smith, and J. F. Dakin.

Per *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Hongkong, from Genoa, Messrs. O. Hoffmann, C. Mayer, Thordsen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaston; from Colombo, Mr. L. de Johnston; from Singaore. Messrs. L. Morgan Brown, J. D. S. Anderson F. Fronowich, Horada, and Dr. Wye: for Shanghai and Japan from Hamburg, Messrs. P. Paelz and Lessner, Mr and Mrs. B. Muller; from Southampton, Messrs. Tueh, Thorwell Haynes, Guttridge, K. Abe, T. D. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mrs. Carter and child, Mrs. Singleton and child, Mrs. Tennent and children, and Mr. J. Isbister: from Genoa, Messrs. O. Muller, W. Schmidt, Fr. Kracke, Aderhold, Berghager, R. Horsthemke, J. Schumbus, Dr. Tada, Messrs A. Paltensberger, J. Pitts, M. Lowe, Dr. Inouye, Mr. A. Seydel, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Misses Schotenrohr and Alb. Westermann, Mrs. Snethlage, and Mr. J. Oestermann and family; from Naples, Messrs. Jenkins, G. d. Rosa, Aitokeo, Hishida, and S. and J. Yokoyama; from Port Said, Mr. Zimmermann, Mrs. Ausakhoff and child; from Colombo, Messrs. L. S. Rezine, P. Ponomareff, P. V. Daloi, and R. Nagao; from Penang, Mrs. Okosi, Mrs. Koga Tomi; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Haripitzbok, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy.

Per *Doric*, from San Francisco, Lieut. C. W. Case Morris, Miss Mary Scong Ching, Mr. B. Page, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robbins, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McClintock, Master D. McClintock, Messrs. J. F. Freeman, J. F. Hayton, Lieut. Hannon, and Mr. Wm. B. Dicks; from Manila, Messrs. Newman Smith, L. H. Lisk, W. W. Nichols, James O'Hara, Mrs. C. F. Coppage and child, Messrs. Geo. A. Sisson, Henry Wise, B. B. Hunter, J. H. Finnegan, W. E. Chapman, G. C. Schweickert, Dr. E. C. Yeagle, Mrs. E. F. Copeland and child, Messrs. E. C. Lowe and G. E. Mercer.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mrs. Essabhoy and 2 children and Mr. Salehbhoy, for Colombo, Mr. C. V. Haines; for Marseilles, Capt. S. J. Payne, Mr. E. C. Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale; for London, Miss Joan Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron and family, Messrs. H. Puncher, H. Shopland, O. S. Bagge, J. H. Maytum, C. Root, D. Laing, J. A. Schwartz and George Keeth.

Per *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, &c., Messrs. F. B. Deacon, J. R. Winndart, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Grace, Messrs. C. Montague Ede, J. K. Macdonald, Mrs. MacGregor, Mr. R. E. Raven, Dr. and Mrs. Carreira, Mr J. E. Williams, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Messrs. Jno. W. Taylor, L. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pearce and 3 children, Col. Weston, R.W.K., Lieut. K. H. Falkiner, R.N., Staff Surg. R. C. Munday, R.N., Messrs. T. E. Griffith, R. C. Allen, O. B. MacCallum, J. Johnstone, Rennie, Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. A. Sanders, F. B. Ollis, Capt. Catterly, Mr. A. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Loureio, Mrs. Appleby, Mr H. S. Sweeting, Mrs. D. Law, Messrs. Alfred Telafer, J. M. Kardaes, Walter Koch and R. Tamoomul.

Per *Scharnhorst*, for Bremen, &c., Messrs. S. Arniello and P. T. Allen, Mr. and Mrs Bassett, Dr. A. Berthold, Mr. Curt Boecke, Miss E. Boegh, Messrs. Baskowitch and Pfarrer Blumhardt, Mrs. Brewitt and child, Messrs. I. Black and Classe, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Messrs. Damm and Furth, Mrs. Farntina, Messrs. Chr. Fischer, Gibbons, Hirschberg, J. Holtz and Haesner, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haye, Mr. Iungjohann, Capt. Jevkoff, Mrs. Krebs and child, Messrs. W. Ketz and H. Kuhnlenz, Capts. Lindberg and Lersbryggen, Admiral Moltke, Messrs. A. E. Moll and K. Moller, Mrs Nimmerfall and children, Capt. Nielsen, Messrs. Playfair and H. Philipp and family, Mr. and Mrs. Waldow Rettig, Mr. and Mrs. Rohn and children, Messrs. Robleda and L. P. Solomon, Mr. and Miss Stibbe, Mr. A. Semple, Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Sarre and S. Sapoznikoff, Mr. and Mrs. Soerensen, Mr. Stender, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and child, Capt. Tommersen, Mr. Thiel, Miss J. Vincent, Messrs. Vereso, Vezzetti and E. A. Wolff, Capt. G. S. Weigall, H.E. Iwan Yastreboff, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmermann.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, and Mr. T. Kanada; for Yokohama, Messrs. K. Miyamoto, Ano, Kimura and Kawahara.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. M. W. Creagh, Miss Schveni, Mr. J. Felix, Mrs. Glenn, Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. S. Hariguchi, Master Hariguchi, Messrs. Harris, Russell, R. D. Harvey and C. O. Major.

Printed and published by BERTRAM AUGUSTUS HALE for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vœux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.